THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

September 13, 1941

Changed Aspect of Exterritoriality Problem

By Anna Ginsbourg

Black Market Disappears

The Oil Reaches Vladivostok

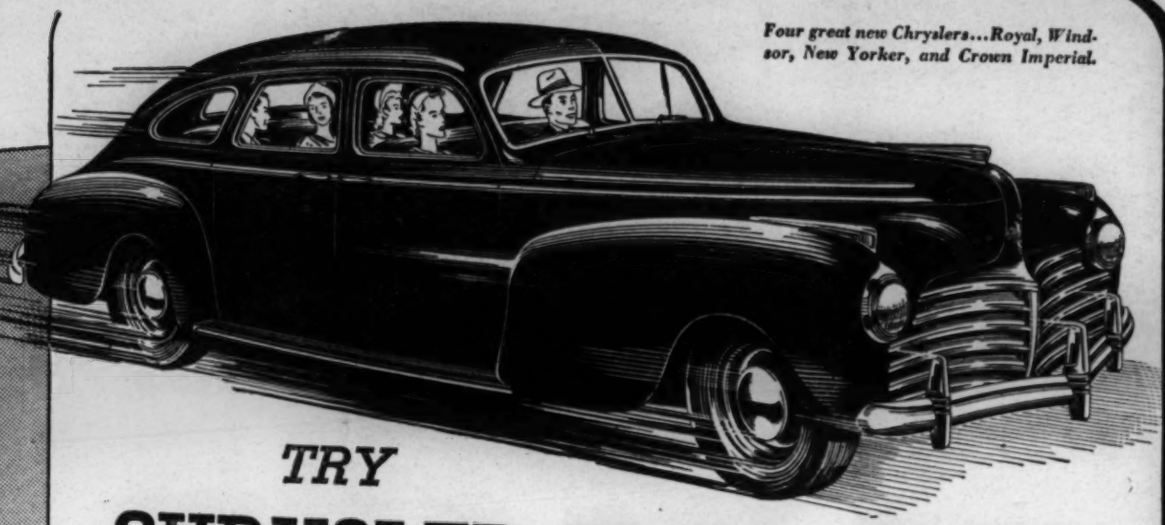
AN EDITORIAL

A Model(!) Peace(?) Zone

What War Has Done to Shanghai Trade

By John Ahlers

VOLUME 98 PRICE ONE DOLLAR (in China) NUMBER 2



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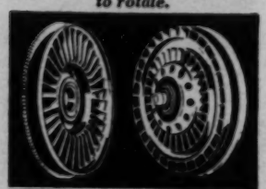

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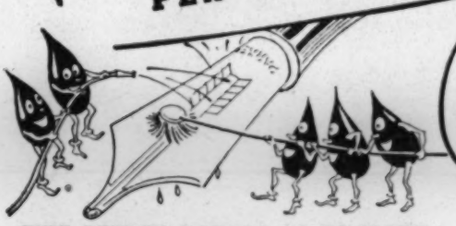

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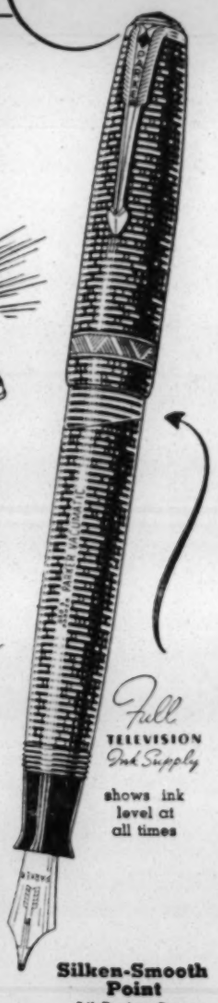

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What People Are Saying

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of *The China Weekly Review*.

F.D.R. AS MACHIAVELLI

To the Editor:

During a recent trip to Washington, where I have some excellent contacts, including some who see the President almost daily, I got the impression that no one—not even Harry Hopkins—knows what is going on in the Presidential mind. The theory propagated by all unofficial and even some official spokesmen of the Administration is that the decisive battle of the Pacific is in the Atlantic, but "off the record" I can't find anyone responsible who really believes that.

A theory held by the best-informed newsman of my acquaintance is that F.D.R. is really giving the Anglican interventionists a ride and is prepared to move in the Pacific at any time. The apparent policy of intervention in Europe is, in this theory, a highly Machiavellian maneuver both to keep up British morale and carry out domestic policies that would not otherwise be possible.

Certainly the Anglican interventionists are both puzzled and displeased at the disparity between F.D.R.'s words and acts; actually he has stuck out the U.S. neck very little in the direction of the Nazis—or rather, every act has been in such a way and at such a time (as in the most recent example of the occupation of Iceland) that the Nazis have no alternative except to take it or stick out their own necks a long, long way. The Iceland occupation, according to my information, had been urged by Churchill for a long time, but F.D.R. didn't actually do it until the Nazis were highly involved in Russia.

According to one story in circulation in Washington, Churchill took down his hair at great length to Willkie on the general theme (although harsh words were probably not used) whether he was being given the runaround by F.D.R. Certainly there is a feeling in most quarters that whatever happens is going to be on F.D.R.'s terms, and the British are not dealing with another Wilson, but with someone as shrewdly ruthless as the best British statesmen have ever been! And in my opinion F.D.R. is either going to get away with something terrific—or ride to a more terrible fall than Wilson did.

As to war sentiment in the U.S., I would say on the basis of my cross country travels that the Gallup Poll gives a pretty fair measure of diverse feeling. Practically everyone is anti-Hitler, practically no one wants a "shooting war" against him. There is a very definite feeling that the war is now on the basis it should be: between rival gangsters of Moscow and Berlin, and everything should be done to keep it that way. Among politically conscious elements I find a profound distrust of Britain. Coupled with this mistrust is a curious feeling of thanksgiving that in F.D.R. the British statesmen have at last met an American of superior steel —and duplicity. But as against Germany, almost everyone is pro-British.

W. B.

New York City,
July 9, 1941

SAVAGE TOMCATS

To the Editor:

Kaiser Wilhelm has gone to his reward. History will record that he was a good man, and loyal to his friends and allies. And, that is a lot in a world where so few are dependable. The old-time German was a good citizen and welcome in every quarter of the globe. Later generations brought up under the tutelage of Hitler and his cohorts, with little regard for human life and sufferings, are just a tribe of savage, snarling tomcats. The little Austrian house-painter has put it over the political bigwigs of 15 nations, which shows what one man can do with vision and determined purpose. Let no one suppose that it cannot happen again. It has happened all through the ages and will happen again.

A number of older generals have been shelved in favor of younger men who are supposed to have more steam. Steam is alright in places but it will never replace experience and mature judgment. The so-called mystery of Rudolf Hess has not been cleared up—if mystery there is. He probably could no longer stomach the atrocities of Hitler and his gangsters, and fled before he became the victim of a blood purge. Rudolf Hess might well be employed to give instruction to the powers that be in military strategy and how to wage war, which is not always in evidence in our operations abroad. Narvik, Dunkerque, Dakar, Greece, Crete and Libya follow each other in monotonous sequence. Notwithstanding all setbacks we shall muddle through somehow, painful though it be.

Each side of the present conflict promises a new order for Europe and the world. But, it will be the same old world but more of it. There will be the same old political rackets and more of them, the same old agitation for less work and more pay, the same old conspiracy to rob the man who works and saves his money, the same old political promises and squandermania, the same old gang riding on the taxpayer.

Democracies are mostly interested in the maintenance of a high standard of living. If they were equally interested in the maintenance of a higher standard of morals, it would be of inestimable benefit to the whole world. The clogs in the gear of democratic nations are wastage, inefficiency, favoritism and

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Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

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PUBLISHED AT NO. 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, FORTY-FIVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN, ADD $3.00 TO COVER EXTRA POSTAGE TO HONGKONG, SOUTH SEAS FIFTEEN DOLLARS STRAITS CURRENCY. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES EIGHT DOLLARS U.S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCES FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U.S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917. BY AIR-MAIL TO CHUNGKING AND ELSEWHERE IN WEST, NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST CHINA THE RATE, INCLUDING POSTAGE, IS $138.00 A YEAR OR $70.00 FOR A HALF-YEAR.

CONTENTS OF PREVIOUS ISSUES OF THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW MAY BE FOUND IN THE "INTERNATIONAL INDEX TO PERIODICALS." COPIES OF WHICH ARE ON FILE IN MOST STANDARD LIBRARIES.

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA OR ABROAD SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, TELEPHONE 14741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

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As the sun goes down on an embattled world, there appears on the horizon the word, "Retribution".

F. E. BURNHAM
Brigadier-General

Arrow Lakes, B.C.,
Halcyon Hot Springs,
July 15, 1941

THE EIGHT POINTS

To the Editor:

Just as there were the "Fourteen Points" of peace proposed by the late President Woodrow Wilson in 1918, in the first World War, so today there are the "Eight Points" of Roosevelt-Churchill in the second World War. Both embrace the ideal of freedom for the whole world as the only light of humanity in darkness.

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The Eight Points of Roosevelt-Churchill are wider and more practical than Wilson's Fourteen Points. We can only hope that their purposes will be realized.

MU WEN-FU

Chungking, Aug, 27, 1941

PLEA FOR FOOCHOW

To the Editor:

Recently reports have been constantly appearing in the daily press that large quantities of cracked wheat and rice and medical supplies, gifts of the American Red Cross, have been shipped to China for relief of refugees and destitute children in stricken areas. We thank the American Red Cross for aiding the distressed who were rendered homeless by the enemy's aggression.

It is to be regretted, however, that the critical conditions prevailing in Foochow have been overlooked. So far as I know, the conditions prevailing in Foochow before and after the fall of that city reached to the extremity of affliction. Prior to the fall of Foochow, due to the hoarding of rice and maladministration exercised by the provincial authorities, together with the blockade and the enemies, the price of rice was raised to over $600 a picul. As a result, hundreds of people daily died from starvation or committed suicide. Because of the isolation of the city from the outside world and the strict censoring of news, everything in connection with the affliction suffered by the people was totally unknown to the public.

Needless to say, the situation existing there is becoming worse. The people are urgently in need of help. I hope that the American Red Cross will extend their aid to Foochow so that more lives will be saved.

YEN KENG-CHIH

Kunming, August 30, 1941

AMERICAN STOCK AND COMMODITY QUOTATIONS

September 11, 1941

STOCKS

Amer. Locomotive	13
Amer. Waterworks	4½
Anaconda Copper	28
Bethlehem Steel	67¾
Chrysler	56½
Elec. Bond & Sh.	2⅛
Gen. Motors	38¾
Goodyear T. & R.	19½
Gt. Nthrn. Rly., pfd.	24¾
Lockheed Aircraft	29⅝
Mont. Ward	35⅝
N. Y. Central	12¼
Texas Corp	41¼
U. S. Steel	56¼

COMMODITIES

New York Cotton, Oct.	17.58/58
New York Rubber, Sept.	No quotation
New York Hides, Dec.	14.62B/65A
Chicago Wheat, Dec.	122⅛/122
Chicago Corn, Dec.	84¼/84¼
New York Sugar, No. 4, Dec.	2.09B/09½A

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Shanghai $100. equals Rupees	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½
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THE OIL ARRIVES

ONE of the most ticklish issues in the troubled Far Eastern situation was resolved—at least temporarily—with the announcement on Sept. 5 that the first American tanker carrying petroleum supplies to Vladivostok had arrived safely at its destination without any attempt at interference by Japan.

The trail-blazing tanker was the L. P. St. Clair which sailed from Los Angeles with 95,000 barrels of high octane aviation gasoline shipped by the Union Oil Company. A second tanker, the Associated, dispatched with a similar cargo by the Tidewater Associated Oil Company, arrived at the same destination the following day and more such vessels are en route.

Diplomatic quarters in Washington, *Havas* reported, viewed the safe arrival of the first vessel with satisfaction, regarding it as evidence that Japanese-American conversations had already borne some fruit. According to *International News Service*, the restraint shown by Japan in not attempting to halt the tanker, despite threats in the Japanese press that some such action might be attempted, was regarded in Washington as evidence of Japan's desire to avoid new difficulties with the United States.

The issue, resolved temporarily, is by no means closed. Japan is continuing her representations to the United States on the subject of American aid to Russia via the port of Vladivostok, and has extended the issue by asserting that Japan objects to American aid being shipped to Vladivostok from Manila just as strenuously as she objects to such aid when it is shipped from the West Coast of the United States. This was announced on Sept. 5 by Mr. Iichi Kishi, government spokesman in Tokyo, who said that five Soviet freighters now in Shanghai were to proceed to Manila to pick up supplies for Vladivostok and that these ships also would have to navigate close to the territorial waters of Japan.

What has happened is that Japan has temporarily backed down from her position by permitting the American tankers to proceed to Vladivostok unmolested. The issue will come to life again in vigorous fashion, or die completely, depending upon the further course of the U.S.-Japanese parleys in Washington.

The Japanese Government of Prince Konoye, having taken an opposition stand to shipment of American oil to Vladivostok, is now clearly in a precarious position. The stand was undoubtedly taken under pressure of the Army and Navy, and if the Government were to openly abandon it, the days of the Konoye Cabinet would be numbered. The delicacy of the situation is evidenced by the fact that the Japanese press, under government orders, refrained from even mentioning the fact that the American tankers had arrived at Vladivostok.

The interest the Japanese militarists have in American oil shipments to Soviet Russia is clear enough. They know that Soviet Russia will not attack Japan or Japan's Manchukuo, but they are not nearly so sure that they will not decide to attack Soviet Russia—depending upon the further course of the Nazi-Soviet war in Europe. They feel pretty sure, too, that American oil supplies arriving at Vladivostok are not

A Tail For Mr. Roosevelt

……手握いな來出はて儘此

The Japanese Army organ, Tairiku Shimpo, at Shanghai, pictures President Roosevelt with the tail of a fox, labeled "Nine-Power Treaty." The U.S. President is shown beseeching Admiral Nomura, the Japanese Ambassador in Washington, for a compromise, but Roosevelt is obstructed by a barricade composed of the ABCD Bloc (America, Britain, China, Dutch Indies), Japan's southern expansion policy, assistance to Chiang Kai-shek, etc., etc.

being sent from there to European Russia, that instead these supplies are most likely being kept in the Far East for the use of Soviet forces there in the event of an attack by Japan, thus relieving Moscow of the need to ship oil all the way from the Caucasus to eastern Siberia.

As the militarists in Japan realize, the oil arriving in Vladivostok may at some time be used for war against Japan. As a matter of fact, the objection of the Japanese militarists to the shipments is the clearest possible admission that they harbor sinister designs on Soviet Far Eastern territory. For a Soviet-Japanese war will come about only if Japan attacks first.

The question of American oil supplies thus became an issue between Japan and the United States. Settlement of the issue, if settlement there is to be, is closely tied in with other issues which are the subject of Japanese-American conversations in Washington.

What progress, if any, is being made in the American-Japanese parleys is being kept a dark secret. Political speculators in Washington have put forward diametrically opposite suggestions, some contending

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ONE of the most ticklish issues in the troubled Far Eastern situation was resolved—at least temporarily—with the announcement on Sept. 5 that the first American tanker carrying petroleum supplies to Vladivostok had arrived safely at its destination without any attempt at interference by Japan.

The trail-blazing tanker was the L. P. St. Clair which sailed from Los Angeles with 95,000 barrels of high octane aviation gasoline shipped by the Union Oil Company. A second tanker, the Associated, dispatched with a similar cargo by the Tidewater Associated Oil Company, arrived at the same destination the following day and more such vessels are en route.

Diplomatic quarters in Washington, *Havas* reported, viewed the safe arrival of the first vessel with satisfaction, regarding it as evidence that Japanese-American conversations had already borne some fruit. According to *International News Service*, the restraint shown by Japan in not attempting to halt the tanker, despite threats in the Japanese press that some such action might be attempted, was regarded in Washington as evidence of Japan's desire to avoid new difficulties with the United States.

The issue, resolved temporarily, is by no means closed. Japan is continuing her representations to the United States on the subject of American aid to Russia via the port of Vladivostok, and has extended the issue by asserting that Japan objects to American aid being shipped to Vladivostok from Manila just as strenuously as she objects to such aid when it is shipped from the West Coast of the United States. This was announced on Sept. 5 by Mr. Iichi Kishi, government spokesman in Tokyo, who said that five Soviet freighters now in Shanghai were to proceed to Manila to pick up supplies for Vladivostok and that these ships also would have to navigate close to the territorial waters of Japan.

What has happened is that Japan has temporarily backed down from her position by permitting the American tankers to proceed to Vladivostok unmolested. The issue will come to life again in vigorous fashion, or die completely, depending upon the further course of the U.S.-Japanese parleys in Washington.

The Japanese Government of Prince Konoye, having taken an opposition stand to shipment of American oil to Vladivostok, is now clearly in a precarious position. The stand was undoubtedly taken under pressure of the Army and Navy, and if the Government were to openly abandon it, the days of the Konoye Cabinet would be numbered. The delicacy of the situation is evidenced by the fact that the Japanese press, under government orders, refrained from even mentioning the fact that the American tankers had arrived at Vladivostok.

The interest the Japanese militarists have in American oil shipments to Soviet Russia is clear enough. They know that Soviet Russia will not attack Japan or Japan's Manchukuo, but they are not nearly so sure that they will not decide to attack Soviet Russia—depending upon the further course of the Nazi-Soviet war in Europe. They feel pretty sure, too, that American oil supplies arriving at Vladivostok are not

A Tail For Mr. Roosevelt

…….…手握いな來出はて儘此

The Japanese Army organ, Tairiku Shimpo, at Shanghai, pictures President Roosevelt with the tail of a fox, labeled "Nine-Power Treaty." The U.S. President is shown beseeching Admiral Nomura, the Japanese Ambassador in Washington, for a compromise, but Roosevelt is obstructed by a barricade composed of the ABCD Bloc (America, Britain, China, Dutch Indies), Japan's southern expansion policy, assistance to Chiang Kai-shek, etc., etc.

being sent from there to European Russia, that instead these supplies are most likely being kept in the Far East for the use of Soviet forces there in the event of an attack by Japan, thus relieving Moscow of the need to ship oil all the way from the Caucasus to eastern Siberia.

As the militarists in Japan realize, the oil arriving in Vladivostok may at some time be used for war against Japan. As a matter of fact, the objection of the Japanese militarists to the shipments is the clearest possible admission that they harbor sinister designs on Soviet Far Eastern territory. For a Soviet-Japanese war will come about only if Japan attacks first.

The question of American oil supplies thus became an issue between Japan and the United States. Settlement of the issue, if settlement there is to be, is closely tied in with other issues which are the subject of Japanese-American conversations in Washington.

What progress, if any, is being made in the American-Japanese parleys is being kept a dark secret. Political speculators in Washington have put forward diametrically opposite suggestions, some contending

that preliminary progress has been made, others asserting that there has been no progress. Secretary of State Cordell Hull said late last week that in due course President Roosevelt would reply to the personal message sent to him by Prince Konoye, but precisely when this would be done he did not say. It was the Konoye message to the President which set the American-Japanese talks in train.

The precise aim of the present talks, which have been described in Washington as purely "exploratory," was the subject of a dispatch by the *International News Service* correspondent in Washington. It was the view in informed circles, he said, that the State Department merely hoped at the present time to arrive at something in the nature of a "standstill agreement" with Japan which would halt the present drift toward war.

If this is indeed the case, it would seem that little if any hope is entertained at the present time of reaching a fundamental agreement with Japan on those issues which have led to the present crisis in the Pacific. The most that is hoped for, apparently, is that Japan will refrain from any further acts of aggression, at least for the time being, with the more distant hope that some time in the future, in a calmer atmosphere, basic issues can be discussed and settled.

The Pacific atmosphere continues to be highly charged. And the issue of peace and war continues to rest, primarily, in Japanese hands. If Japan refrains from any overt moves against Thailand and Malaya, against the Netherlands Indies and the Philippines, and against Siberia, and provided she continues to refrain from interfering with American shipments to Vladivostok, there will be peace. It will be an uneasy peace, perhaps, but even that is something in a war-torn world.

Digging His Own Grave

N.Y. World-Telegram

How Strong is De Gaullism?

How strong—or how popular—is the "Free French" movement of General Charles de Gaulle—not among Frenchmen outside France, but among Frenchmen *in* France?

Reports on this question by observers just returned from that country appear in the latest issue of *Nofrontier News Service* to reach Shanghai. This service is published by Devere and Marie H. Allen in Wilton, Conn., U.S.A. We reprint the appropriate paragraphs without comment:

Striking differences of opinion exist among various classes in the unoccupied zone. French sailors are reported as being unanimously and venomously anti-British, nursing hopes of revenge for the "traitorous" attack made by the British on the French warships at Oran and Mers-el-Kebir. Aviators and soldiers are also anti-British, but nevertheless hope that eventually Britain will win and deliver France from German occupation, though they express themselves as being unwilling to give their former allies any active assistance. De Gaulle propaganda, which circulates freely in barracks and military camps, is seldom taken seriously, and is often the butt of jokes. In the general non-military population of unoccupied France, however, De Gaullists find a readier audience. It is not uncommon to hear quite open references in public places to friends and relatives who have joined the Free French forces.

Far stronger than the rather lukewarm enthusiasm for De Gaulle in unoccupied France is the hostile feeling against Germans and Italians. Hatred of the Germans is mixed with respect and grudging admiration, but for the Italians there is nothing but contempt. A typical story is one from an eye-witness in Marseilles who recently watched a good-humored French policeman trying to keep a long queue of French housewives in order. After repeated admonitions to "Move back! Move back!" he found the queue still pressing heedlessly ahead. "Apparently," he called out, "you people cannot understand French. Maybe you'll get it in Italian—*Avanti!* (Forward!) *Avanti!*"

It is only in occupied France, suffering under direct and thorough military occupation, that real "De Gaullism" exists. The one hope of every young man in the occupied zone is to manage somehow to join the Free French forces. This hope is assiduously fostered by the French broadcasts of the BBC, which continually promise that anyone reaching unoccupied France will immediately be able to pass into Free French territory. Hundreds of young Frenchmen have crossed the demarcation line only to find that there is no sure route into Free France from the unoccupied zone. Most of them have been obliged to return to their homes. A few have reached England by the dangerous route through Brittany and other coastal ports, and others have turned to chalking patriotic sentiments on walls and otherwise expressing their feelings, at constant risk of imprisonment. From the many reports, it seems clear now that the passage of Allied volunteers from France, which went on in volume during the first few weeks after the armistice, has now been practically eliminated by the constant surveillance of the German and Vichy authorities.

FREE FRENCH RECEIVE BACKING IN THE UNITED STATES

A large advertisement appeared in the New York Times recently, inserted by an organization known as "Fight For Freedom, Inc.," calling upon Americans to help the Free French under General Charles de Gaulle to fight against Hitler Germany.

The advertisement said that Dakar will fall into German hands "if we wait for Vichy to invite the Germans to 'protect' it—as they have invited the Japanese to 'protect' French Indo-China." Dakar, it was stated, would in Nazi hands become a "dagger pointed at the heart of Brazil and the Western Hemisphere." But if America would accord de facto recognition to the Free French government of Gen. de Gaulle, whose headquarters are in French Equatorial Africa, a step would be taken toward safeguarding Dakar, since lend and lease aid could then be given the Free French.

"The Free French are our friends. Vichy is our enemy. Why don't we act accordingly, Mr. President?" the advertisement concluded.

Prominent names were given as members of Fight For Freedom, Inc., including Senator Carter Glass as chairman, and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, widow of a former President of the United States.

The Chicago Tribune and American Policy In the Far East

THE *Chicago Tribune*, leading isolationist newspaper in the United States, published an editorial in one of the issues recently received in Shanghai, which was headed "War With Japan—For What?"

Several months previously *The Tribune* published editorials attacking the Administration for keeping the U.S. Fourth Marines in Shanghai, arguing that Americans and their interests would be safer under the protection of the Imperial Japanese Army.

The present evacuation of American citizens from Japan and stories they tell of persecution and privation experienced in that country, probably constitutes the best possible answer to *The Tribune*'s demand for the evacuation of Marines from Shanghai. Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of *The Tribune*, who is a violent enemy of President Roosevelt and all Rooseveltian policies, should be interested in learning that the Americans who were forced to flee from Japan came to Shanghai, where they received the protection of the Marines pending their return to the United States.

It is ridiculous, of course, to argue that the Fourth Marines, consisting of possibly a thousand men, could stand off tens of thousands of Japanese soldiers stationed about the foreign settlements and in the lower Yangtsze Valley. But the Marine contingent, small though it is, is a symbol of American protective strength which the Japanese dare not ignore. The British, occupied elsewhere, withdrew their armed forces from Shanghai many months ago. Although Britons as well as other foreign communities here enjoy a certain measure of "reflected" protection due to the presence of the U.S. Marines, they do not enjoy much actual liberty or security. Witness the attempted assassination of the British chairman of the Ratepayers meeting and the failure (or refusal) of the Japanese to prosecute the Japanese assailant. Also witness the insulting treatment accorded British police officers who try to maintain a semblance of International Settlement authority in the Hongkew area.

Britons tell their friends—privately—that they have been advised to "grin and bear it and wait for a better day." But the depressing effect on British spirit is apparent on all sides, and most obvious in the attitude of the British press. The leading paper soft-pedals all anti-Japanese utterances and even the cartoons by its White Russian artist usually have a pro-Japanese slant. The outstanding protagonist of British interests, the veteran editor H. G. W. Woodhead, must depend upon an American paper to obtain publicity for his views. No British paper here would dare print his articles.

Thanks largely to the Marines and what stands back of them, the Americans have been able to hold up their heads in Shanghai thus far. When the Marines are withdrawn from Shanghai, as a result of approaching war, or a weakening of Washington policy, that will be the signal for the Americans to get out of Shanghai!

The *Tribune's* recent editorial, arguing that it did not concern Americans if Japan chose to "go south," was accompanied by a sketch map showing that French Indo-China, then in process of Japanese military occupation, was 7,800 miles from San Francisco. As though that made any difference in these days of ocean-hopping bombers!

Taking Mr. Sumner Welles to task for his warning to Japan that the new aggression in Indo-China "bore directly upon the vital problem of our national security," the editorial in the Chicago paper declared that while the imperial territories of France, Britain and Holland were concerned.....there was no indicated attack on the Philippines, and furthermore, the United States was committed to grant their complete independence in 1946 anyway. Therefore Japanese aggression in Indo-China —which apparently met with the approval of the German-controlled Vichy French Government—did not menace the security of the American continent. Therefore, declared the editorial, "Why should we go to war because an Asiatic power is going south in Asia?"

"A Democracy We Must Save"

CHINA
GOVERNED BY DICTATORS AND WARLORDS
"ALLEE SAMEE - FOR LAST FIVE THOUSAN YEARS"
LET'S SEE - DEMOCRACY? D-E-M-O-C-- M-M-M — WEBSTER MUST BE WRONG!
ROOSEVELT CLASSIFIES CHINA AS A DEMOCRACY

The *Chicago Tribune* has steadily espoused the Japanese point of view in the Sino-Japanese conflict. Only a few days after the outbreak of the war, *The Tribune* withdrew its correspondents from China—previously stationed in Shanghai and Peiping—but continued its bureau in the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo, where the *Tribune* correspondent, Kimpei Sheba, a Japanese, "covers" the Orient as the paper's sole representative in the Far East, with the exception of a part-time man in Manila. The above cartoon is typical of the paper's attitude toward China. It ignores completely the fact that the Chinese people have struggled for a democratic form of government since the overthrow of the Manchus and the ushering in (in form at least) of a republican government modeled on that of the United States.

There followed some justified sarcasm about the Administration's admitted policy of trying to appease Japan by selling her the gasoline with which to bomb the Chinese, hoping thereby to induce the Japanese to forego their drive on Singapore and the Netherlands Indies. "We know that the British have wanted to make Singapore an outpost of the American Republic, and both the British and Dutch have wanted to put the Netherlands East Indies under the protection of the American flag."

Summing up, *The Tribune* argued that changes in control of these Far Eastern colonial possessions, even though they are storehouses of rubber, oil, tin and foods, did not concern American national security. "Are we to

fight Japan for good old Singapore and Queen Wilhelmina?"

The editorial in *The Tribune* appeared only about six weeks ago, but in that brief period several important things have happened, at least one being of considerable importance to *The Tribune* and its publisher, Col. McCormick. On July 30, only a few days following publication of the aforementioned editorial, a mass meeting held in Chicago's Orchestra Hall and attended by some 3,500 people, adopted a strong resolution denouncing the paper's attitude toward Roosevelt's foreign policy and designating its "autocratic, arch-isolationist publisher, along with Senator Wheeler and Lindbergh, as dirty fighters who are using the political equivalent of poison gas." The chief speaker at the mass meeting, which was called by the so-called "Fight for Freedom Committee," was Edmond Taylor, former *Tribune* correspondent in Europe. Designating Col. McCormick's editorial policy as "criminal nonsense," Taylor declared, "They (McCormick, Wheeler and Lindbergh) are traitors because they do not realize the subtle and seemingly innocent forms that treason takes in our modern world." Taylor charged that the paper was fostering disunity in the nation and paving the way for "saving the country" by a Hitler, Franco, Petain—or maybe a Lindbergh.

The other event, also of significance in view of *The Tribune's* argument that Japan's policies are no concern of the United States, was a Gallup poll, completed on Sept. 7, on the question "whether the United States ought to undertake measures to prevent a further increase of Japan's power, even if this should lead to war." It resulted in 70 per cent replying in the affirmative; 18 per cent answering no, and 12 per cent non-commital. Even the German *Transocean* report of the poll admitted that it indicated, "hostile American opinion toward Japan."

The other development, the outcome of which has not yet been announced, is the discussion now taking place between President Roosevelt and the Japanese Ambassador, Admiral Nomura, on the entire subject of Japanese-American relations. Faced with the immediate prospect of war with Germany, President Roosevelt is obviously trying to reach some sort of understanding with Japan that would obviate the necessity of the United States fighting on two fronts. The *International News Service* (Hearst) in a dispatch from Washington on Sept. 9, indicated that a major decision on international policy was expected to be taken in Washington this week. At stake in the conversations, thought to be leading up to the decision, is the vital question of Japan's adherence to the Axis alliance. The *INS* correspondent thought there was a possibility that Japan "is veering away from the Axis in favor of rapprochement with the United States and Great Britain."

A *Domei* dispatch from Tokyo on Tuesday said that the American Ambassador, Joseph C. Grew, had conferred with Foreign Minister Admiral Teijiro Toyoda 12 times in the past week, this marking the greatest Japanese-American diplomatic activity during Mr. Grew's nine years as Ambassador.

The Japanese press, with slight exception, holds out little hope of Japan's leaving the Axis. Comment in the Japanese papers indicated there was slim chance of Japan agreeing to any such proposal as that attributed to President Roosevelt by the New York *Daily News*, to the effect that Washington was ready to come to a settlement with Japan "on condition that Tokyo terminate the war in China; withdraw from naval bases in Indo-China; resign from the Three-Power Pact; and indicate Japan's readiness to cooperate with the United States."

In consideration of an agreement to these proposals, the paper said that the United States "would rescind the economic sanctions; grant loans to Japan; permit the delivery of certain materials to that country."

Turning to Tokyo, the *Kokumin* declared that Japan "was calmly watching developments and was resolutely prepared to crush any attempt to interfere with Japan's aim in establishing a prosperity sphere in East Asia on the pretext of extension of the war to the Far East."

Chinese spokesmen at Washington and also at Chungking professed to entertain no misgivings that China might suffer as a result of a Japanese-American compromise agreement on the Far Eastern issue. However, Chungking's assurance was not shared by the well-known Chinese papers, *Shun Pao* and *Shen Chow Jih Pao* (*National Herald*). The *Shun Pao* declared:

> "If Germany should become involved in an armed conflict with the United States, Japan will certainly cooperate with Germany, not only because she is under treaty obligation to do so, but also because she will take the opportunity to carry out her expansionist plans... The present Japanese-American talks, though practically of no consequence, constitute a menace to Germany. So the Germans are even willing to risk a war with the United States in order to frustrate any attempt at bringing about a Japanese-American rapprochement (*Shun Pao*).

The *Shen Chow Jih Pao* warned the United States to be on her guard, pointing out that the Greer incident might have been intended as an example for Japan to follow with regard to American tankers sailing to Soviet Russia through the Straits of Tsugaru.

Japanese Staged Their Anti-Jewish Demonstration

The anti-Jewish demonstration, scheduled for Sunday, Sept. 8, in Tokyo, was held "according to schedule," stated the Nazi *Transocean* service in a report from Tokyo on Monday. The report stated that numerous speeches were delivered on the Jewish problem and a resolution was adopted declaring that "Jewish aspiration for world domination was sharply rejected by the people of Japan, because such aspirations were diametrically opposed to the spirit of the Japanese people."

The demonstration was held under the auspices of the so-called "Anti-Espionage Association of Japan," which has been engaged in spy-hunting for the past two or three years. The object of the demonstration, which followed familiar Nazi lines, was to extend the activities of the Anti-Espionage Association throughout the country and to link-up anti-espionage with anti-Semitism on the German pattern. A full account of the objectives and ideology of the Japanese anti-Semitic campaign appeared in *The China Weekly Review* on Sept. 6, Page 8.

A more complete account of the launching of the Japan anti-Semitic campaign appeared in the reports of the French *Havas* service, which stated that the meeting was attended by approximately 1,000 persons. Among those attending were representatives of various Japanese regions extending from Kyushu to Hokkaido. Eiji Shimomoura, president of the Anti-Espionage League, who organized the meeting, urged the Japanese people to study Jewish history in order to understand the need for an anti-Semitic policy. Referring to the fact that the meeting was the first of its kind to be held in Japan, Shiomura declared that the movement was not a temporary one, "but constituted a lasting action among the Japanese masses and middle-classes to convince the nation that the best anti-Jewish defense was a return to the real Japanese spirit."

President Franklin D. Roosevelt on Sept. 7 sent a message of sympathy to the American Zionist Association in which he declared that the Nazi threat against Palestine "was not essentially different from the threat against the United States." He added, however, that he was happy to note that the threat against Palestine was not as serious as it had been previously.

WHAT TWO YEARS OF WAR HAVE DONE TO SHANGHAI TRADE

BY JOHN AHLERS

TWO years of war in Europe have had far-reaching repercussions on Shanghai's trade and shipping. The tonnage of bottoms sailing to Shanghai under European flags has been cut by over two-thirds. Europe's share in local foreign trade has been reduced by more than four-fifths. A great many European products formerly imported here have entirely ceased arriving, small quantities of some of these are being kept anxiously hoarded and sell at fantastic prices. Inter-Asiatic and trans-Pacific trade has taken the place previously held by commercial intercourse with Europe. A comparative study of present Shanghai trade and shipping against the background of the situation prevailing on the eve of the Second Great War reveals these and other remarkable changes.

Truly striking readjustments have occurred, in particular, in shipping between Shanghai and foreign ports. The month of July, 1939, saw here a total of 1,496,677 tons of bottoms entering from and clearing for abroad. In July of this year, this figure had shrunk to no more than 716,305 tons, showing a reduction by more than half. And these two figures do not yet tell the whole story.

Shanghai shipping under Western flags has been reduced by 70 per cent. In July, 1939 this shipping aggregated 1,136,122 tons, but in July last it totalled only 345,296 tons. The loss goes to the European flags exclusively. British shipping between foreign ports and Shanghai for the months under review tumbled from a pre-war height of 594,296 tons to but 82,302 tons, showing an 85 per cent curtailment which reduced the Union Jack's local shipping share from 40 to 11.5 per cent. Shanghai non-coastal shipping under other European flags at the same time fell from 473,906 to 84,800 tons, cutting its share in Shanghai shipping from 32 to 12 per cent. Half of what remains of continental European shipping here is French.

Of all the Western nations, the United States alone managed to increase its Shanghai shipping volume, and did so to a very much greater extent than even Japanese shipping. In July, 1939 four American vessels aggregating 59,216 tons entered into and cleared from Shanghai, then forming four per cent of all local foreign shipping. In July last, however, no fewer than 16 vessels totalling 123,901 tons entered and cleared, visited Shanghai under the Stars and Stripes, accounting for 17.3 per cent of all the maritime intercourse between this port and foreign countries. American shipping thus advanced to the second place in the Whangpoo port's maritime traffic, surpassed by Japanese shipping only, and far out-distancing British shipping for the first time in Shanghai's 99 years as an open port.

Japanese shipping between Shanghai and foreign ports has not been reduced but shows a slight increase, with 371,009 tons for July last comparing favorably with 360,555 tons for July, 1939. With the total of local foreign shipping cut to less than half, and with Japan's shipping better than maintained, the latter's share in Shanghai's foreign shipping more than doubled. On the eve of the European war, Japan participated in local foreign shipping with 24 per cent, but today her participation has increased to 52 per cent, surpassing the Shanghai shipping shares of all other nations together.

The Nazi "Barter" System

The above cartoon, symbolizing Hitler's "barter in action," appeared in the New York Times book review section, where it was reproduced from "The New Order," a book of cartoons by Arthur Szyk (G. P. Putnam's Sons, N. Y.)

Europe's share in Shanghai imports was 21 per cent just prior to the European war, but now has decreased to less than five per cent. For the first seven months of 1939, Shanghai arrivals of European goods totalled C.G.U.33,800,000, i.e., slightly over 20 per cent of all local imports. But this year's January-July period saw imports of European goods here valued at C.G.U.14,200,000 only, allowing these goods a share of but eight per cent in total local importations from abroad. Little less than half of these imports from Europe was accounted for by Trans-Siberian transit trade which the start of the Russo-German war towards the end of June cut off entirely. Imports of European goods here now no longer greatly surpass a monthly total of C.G.U.1,000,000, with 70 per cent of these goods

One Pacific Base Completed And Others Taking Form

(Time Magazine, Aug. 11)

On a tiny Pacific island huddled within the circumference of a broken coral ring, a detachment of white-clad U.S. sailors last week went through a time-honored ceremony. The bugles blared "To the Colors," the flag was run up, the watch posted. The Navy's new station on the Midway Islands, first pier in the tenuous 5,860-mile water bridge between Pearl Harbor and the Philippines, was in commission.

Skipper of Midway was no rear admiral but a Navy commander. But its importance to the U.S. was far out of proportion to the three stripes on its commander's shoulder boards. From Midway's dredged-out central lagoon (landing place for Pan Am Clippers) the largest Navy seaplane tenders can mother a fleet of patrol bombers, ranging as far north as Alaska's Aleutian chain, south to Pago Pago, west to the edges of Japan itself. Into Midway's narrow channel U.S. submarines and light craft can slip for refueling and minor repairs.

Midway's commissioning was a reminder to the U.S. public that the Navy has worked fast & furiously at its bases beyond Hawaii since it got the wherewithal from a grudging Congress. Next week there will be a brief pause in the clatter of work on two other outposts—Johnston and Palmyra Islands. The ceremony will be repeated again and two of the Navy's flying lieutenants will take over as C.O.s. These aircraft stations will buttress the reconnaissance and bombing powers of the Pacific Fleet on the long reach south from Pearl Harbor to the Navy's long-neglected station on Samoa. There, in the storied harbor of Pago Pago, workmen are also busy building a first-rate aircraft station, a secondary station for water craft to bridge the long reach between Pearl Harbor and Australian bases.

But Navy men keep their most anxious eye on the water bridge east through Midway. Beyond Wake, the bridge passes through the Japanese mandated islands. Since the early '30s Japan has worked hard building up air bases in this cluster of hundreds of islands and her other pin points of land in the Pacific. On Yap, on Palau, on more other islands than Navymen like to think about, she has stored fuel, erected air and submarine bases, may even have established bases for light surface craft.

Beyond Wake lies the next pier in the Pacific bridge —Guam, which Congress long refused to fortify for fear of offending Japan. Today Guam less than 1,500 miles from Japan, is being outfitted as another of the U.S.'s intermediate Pacific air stations, and an advanced Fleet base to boot. For $200,000,000 it could have been built into a fortified fleet base second only to the mighty fortress of Pearl Harbor. But the job would take two or three years; today it is too late. The Navy will have to do its best with the time it still has.

Yet the Navy is fairly well off with the Pacific defense now building. The radii of its patrol planes overlap from Alaska's Dutch Harbor to Samoa's Pago Pago, from Pearl Harbor to Manila. The Navy can cover the Pacific against any surprise attack. Once its reconnaissance pilots have located the enemy, the job is up to the bombers, and to the Pacific and Asiatic Fleets, which are now spread from Hawaii to Manila in a pattern that no Navy man will reveal.

One Pacific Base Completed

Midway, the U. S. Navy's new Naval and Air Base, has just been completed, states the accompanying account from "Time".

British-made, most of the remainder Swiss-manufactured, and a sprinkling of products of other European countries.

Of Shanghai exports, Europe before the war purchased a full one-third. In January-July, 1939, Shanghai shipped there $66,000,000 worth of goods, out of an export total of $216,000,000. But during this year's corresponding period, Shanghai exports to Europe around Asia as well as via Siberia—assuming about half of local shipments to Dairen as having been transited to Germany via Russian territory—formed little more than $100,000,000 out of a $1,186,000,000 export total. Comparing export figures for 1939 and 1941, it has to be kept in mind that this year China's dollar is worth less than half of what it was worth two years ago. With Trans-Siberian exports discontinued, nothing but occasional produce shipments to Britain remains of local exports to Europe.

In trade, however, unlike the development in shipping, the Japanese were unable to seize the positions evacuated by Europe. Badly harassed by ever-increasing commodity shortages, Japan was not in a position to supply Shanghai with the goods which Europe ceased to export here. On the contrary, about the time of the outbreak of the European war the Japanese felt compelled to restrict heavily their previous exports to Japanese-occupied China and Shanghai. As a result, their Shanghai trade declined. In January-July, 1939 Shanghai imports from the Japanese Empire totalled slightly over C.G.U.30,000,000, and formed almost 20 per cent of all local importations. During the same period of this year, imports from the Japanese Empire here aggregated but C.G.U.18,400,000, which formed but little more than 10 per cent of the local import total. Developments in Shanghai exports to the Japanese Empire were similar, leaving out of consideration the temporary boom in shipments to Dairen for transit to Germany.

Two years ago, Japan's local shipping share approximately corresponded to Japan's, Dairen's, Formosa's and Korea's aggregate shares in local foreign trade. Today, Japan's 52 per cent share in local shipping is five times larger than her Empire's participation in Shanghai's foreign commerce. What Europe and the Japanese Empire during the past 24 months had to abandon in local trade was added to southeast Asia's and the United States' commercial intercourse with Shanghai. As Europe embarks upon her third year of self-destruction, and as Japan seems eager to follow the European example, southeast Asiatic countries hold an almost 50 per cent share, and the United States enjoys another almost 25 per cent share in Shanghai's foreign trade. All the remainder of the world, with Japan included, has to be content with the remaining one-quarter of that trade.

Polls Reveal Overwhelming Anti-War Sentiment in U.S.

The continued opposition of a majority of the American people to entry of the United States into the war, and the efforts being made by a section of the press to swing public opinion the other way, are revealed in American newspapers and periodicals which reached Shanghai in the recent consignments of mail. Two examples are especially illuminating. One is taken from the small Missouri town of Neosho (whose city directory shows a population of 3,153 adults), and the other New York City, which is considered the leading "interventionist" center in the country.

Mystery!

Japanese paper shows the entire world trying to find out what Hitler and Mussolini talked about in their recent conference.

First let us tell the story of Neosho as recounted in the July 7 issue of *In Fact*, which is published in New York by George Seldes, well-known newspaperman. *In Fact*, which claims to give the "news behind the news," sets out to prove that *Life* magazine, avowedly pro-war, deliberately misled its 20,000,000 readers (*Life* claims 3 million circulation, 20 million readers) as to the war-peace views of the inhabitants of Neosho, portraying them as pro-war when actually they are anti-war, and using this to swing public opinion elsewhere in favor of war.

Life sent St. Clair McKelway, one of its correspondents, to Neosho to find out the attitude of the people of this small town towards the war. McKelway's reportorial article, with pictures, filled 10 pages of the May 26 issue of *Life*, which carried it under the headline: "NEOSHO. Visiting this small and peaceful town in Missouri, Life's reporter investigates its felling on the war and finds most of its citizens are for intervention."

McKelway's report concluded as follows: "Neosho must be as nearly independent a community as, politically, you could find in the U.S. and this may be significant in view of Neosho's apparently almost unanimous interventionist sentiment....The people of Neosho are conservative....They are madder at the C.I.O. at this moment than they are at almost anything else....Letters to the editors of the local papers have suggested everything from deportation to trial for treason for men who strike in the war industries. Attempts have been made by labor unions to organize the workers in the milk plants and the little factories and the workers have always voted against organizing. Their wages are scarcely above the minimum allowed by law, yet they will tell you almost to a man that they want 'none of that damn, radical C.I.O. business in this town—we're independent, we know our rights and we get 'em without walking out or sitting down or none of that bullying foolishness'."

Some Neosho citizens, the town press reported, were "outraged" because they were made to talk "hick" talk, others didn't like the photos McKelway took and used. One prominent citizen said: "The representative for *Life* magazine came here with an opinion he wanted to verify, that the majority of the people in our middle-western towns are for war."

This, according to *In fact*, interested the Springfield (Mo). *Leader & Press* which decided to take a poll of the citizens of Neosho—a real poll, not merely a sampling of opinion. The poll was taken a month before Hitler invaded Russia and the ballots asked the straightforward question: "Do you favor United States entry into the European war?" Ballots were sent to each of the 3,153 adults listed in the city directory. Following were the results:

Ballots voted	994
No	692
Yes	276
Uncertain	26
Percentage against war	69.6

So much for *Life's* reputed "estimate" of war opinion in tiny Neosho. Now for the big city.

BUT AMERICANS ARE WILLING TO FIGHT JAPAN NOW

An overwhelming majority of the American people are willing to risk war with Japan, according to the results of a Gallup poll announced last Sunday. The question asked was: "Do you think the United States should take steps to keep Japan from becoming more powerful, even if this means risking war with her?"

Seventy per cent of those polled replied in the affirmative, 18 per cent in the negative, while 12 per cent were uncertain, "Reuter" reported.

On July 10 the New York *Post* published an editorial across the top of its front page, proclaiming: "The New York *Post* calls on the United States to declare war immediately on Nazi Germany." The *Post* got war—war against the *Post* by its own readers. Exactly one week after its editorial had appeared, the *Post* published more than half a page of what it termed "a small fraction of all the comment" that came in response to its "war declaration." This declaration, as the *Post* had to admit in the editorial introduction to the letters it published, "touched a sensitive nerve in the public." And added: "The response was swift and voluminous."

What was the tenor of this "swift and voluminous" response? In the words of the *Post*: "On the strict count of letters and postcards, here is the score: approving the editorial....32 per cent; disapproving the editorial....68 per cent."

In an apparent endeavor to explain away this overwhelming repudiation of its jingo policy, the *Post* in a leading editorial stated: "It is doubtful if these voluntary letters are a true cross-section of the public mind. But the count of 32 per cent in favor of undertaking the sternest duty in human experience is, of itself, a mighty voice."

In the light of other attempts to gauge the American mind on the war issue, it must be admitted that the *Post's* figures were not a true cross-section. A more accurate index is the Gallup survey. One such survey, published in the New York *Times* on July 20, showed that 79 per cent of the American people are opposed to entry into the war.

The largest polls yet undertaken—those by the *Chicago Tribune* and the New York *Daily News*, results of which were published in mid-July, were more illuminating than all the rest put together. In the *Daily News* poll 70.5 per cent of the New York voters opposed war entry, while in the *Tribune's* poll of the state of Illinois those against entry finished in the lead by four to one.

Death of President Roosevelt's Mother—Once Resided in Hongkong

MRS. Sara Delano Roosevelt, mother of the President, and notable American woman, died at her ancestral home on the Hudson on Sept. 7. It was from his mother that President Franklin Delano Roosevelt derived considerable of his interest and understanding of the Far East, for Mrs. Roosevelt's father, Warren Robbins Lyman Delano, following the panic of 1857 had come to the Far East and was engaged in business for several years at Hongkong, where the family resided on the famous Peak.

Mrs. Roosevelt would have been 87 years old on Sept. 21. She was buried on Wednesday, Sept. 10 in the Churchyard of St. James Episcopal Church, alongside her husband, James Roosevelt, to whom she was married in October, 1880. There was a private funeral service at the Roosevelt home, preceding the burial. President Franklin D. Roosevelt is her only son and direct survivor. Condolences from all parts of the world were received by the President.

The account of Mrs. Roosevelt's life, which was carried by all of the press services, showed that she had led an interesting and eventful life. In June, 1934, when she was 80 years old, she made a trip to London to visit King George and Queen Mary. She was born at Algonac, N. Y. and was one of eleven children. Her father had been an extensive land-owner along the Hudson, with other branches of the Roosevelt family, which had originated in Holland. However, he lost his money in the panic of 1857, following which he and the family came to Hongkong.

She had sponsored innumerable civic and charitable enterprises, one being an honorary officer of the Clean Movies Council. Her chief interest, naturally, was in her illustrious son, whom she had seen elected President of the United States for three successive terms.

The American Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai send a notice to all American firms declaring a half-holiday on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 10 as a gesture of respect to the memory of the President's Mother.

CHINA: TO THE MOUNTAINS

BY HENRY R. LUCE

Editor's Note:—Following are extracts taken from an article by the editor of Life magazine which appeared in the June 30 issue of that publication, copiously illustrated with photographs taken by Clare Boothe Luce, the wife of the writer. Mr. and Mrs. Luce visited China in May.

At 2:30 a.m. we are routed out of our beds in a Hongkong hotel and driven to an airport. By the strange light which lights all baggage rooms and places of departure, we shake hands with our pilot, an American, tough, hearty, clean-cut. He tells us that one of the other pilots on the line was the inspiration for Dude Hennick, one of the heroes of "Terry and the Pirates"....

At 3:00 a.m. we take off on our five-hour flight in complete darkness— no lights in the plane no smoking allowed. Pilot McDonald zooms the ship up through the intricate hills of the harbor of Hongkong where the lights of an imperial city still twinkle in rows. Soon all is black and we are over Japanese-occupied territory. In 40 minutes we pass to the right of Canton, the graveyard city where 1,000,000 Chinese have resumed living but there is no life and where Japanese pursuit planes are concentrated. As the sun comes up and the clouds clear, we look down upon a land of intricate and fairylike beauty. It is the land of the terraces of rice paddies and the land of the thousands and thousands of hills, each hill a separate thing, rising with surprising steepness and falling off quickly to make room for the valley and the next hill, and each hill terraced nearly to its top with rice paddies of infinitely varied shapes, some square, some round, but mostly like the sliver shape of the new moon, shapes within shapes until all but the wooden hill or mountaintop is full. It is the landscape which might have been dreamed by a child of pure imagination. The hills in Chinese paintings which seem quite fantastic are representative of those hills.

An hour passes. The hills become higher and broader-sloped and while the myriad shapes remain, they now become a great vastness of beautiful acreage of rice. We are in Szechwan, the province which has been an empire in itself. The fields are very wet. We are glad to see this. People in Washington, in the government of the world's greatest democracy, have been praying for rain in Szechwan....

At Chungking we were met by a number of people and taken first in chairs up the steps of the city cliff and then, in an automobile, through the streets which were utterly confusing because they were neither Chinese nor Western—to the house of Dr. H. H. Kung, head of the civil government of China. His home consisted of four rooms on each of two floors—the kind of home any missionary might have. Our reception was most courteous. The good Doctor Kung sat us down to breakfast. We had coffee and cream, both fabulous luxuries in Chungking. Later we had lunch on the other end of the dog-bone-shaped promontory which comprises Chungking proper, at Kialing House. Kialing is the name of the river which flows into the Yangtsze....

I could make nothing of the city of Chungking. I soon discovered why. First it had indeed been bombed but it took about a day to distinguish between the great masses of bomb-rubble on the one hand and, on the other, shacks, temporary structures and ordinary homes of the poor. Second, it no longer has the characteristics of an old-style huddled colorful Chinese city because (a) great wide modern streets have been driven through it and (b) many new "Western-style" buildings have been built but they are all of gray brick usually smeared over with a little black paint. Along the wide streets are thousands of little Chinese shops, some old style, some new, but all open at the front. For the rest the city is a mass of gray brick, some of the bricks being buildings and more being just bomb-messes....

The bombs came again the next day. This time we took them from the inside looking out. About 9:30 White was working with us on cables and schedules when a houseboy came in to announce quietly "First ball": the enemy planes had left Hankow. Servants set to work packing up everything in the house and we were soon on our way to the other side of town to the dugout of Dr. Kung's Central Bank of China. A long flight of steps led down from the road above to the bank building and to the dugout behind the building. On these steps 30 or 40 people began to gather—those who had tickets for this particular dugout. An American, a very handsome fellow in khaki shorts, was sitting on the steps further down. He was William Hunt, the outstanding high-powered sales representative in China of nearly every U.S. product.

The sun rose higher and finally the second siren sounded the "urgent" and we all left the steps and went down under past a few guards into a tunnel. Eventually we found ourselves seated in a big underground room

Madame Chiang

The above is a recent picture of Madame Chiang Kai-shek, which was taken by Clare Boothe, wife of Henry R. Luce, famous American editor and publisher, who recently visited Chungking and inspected conditions in the Free China provinces. The picture of Madame Chiang appeared in enlarged form on the front cover of Life for June 30, while several pages in that issue of the widely-circulated American magazine were devoted to a description of conditions in west China, by Mr. Luce, under the title of "China to the Mountains."

crowded, but not uncomfortably, with Chinese clerks and their families. One section was reserved for us, Hunt & Co. and several Chinese whom we had met. Talk went around for half an hour, bets were taken on how near the nearest bomb would be and then suddenly there was complete silence in the entire dugout and evidently those with sharp ears could hear the enemy. BANG—CRASH —BANG—HELL. For 30 seconds the noise was terrific and then it was all over and after another half hour we all went out into the dazzling sun....

Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Yuan and husband of Madame Kung, sister of Madame Chiang Kai-shek. On the hill directly back of Dr. Kung is Kialing House, hotel for foreigners in Chungking, which was smashed by Japanese bombs.

In the three days at Chungking it had been established as absolute fact that I could not get to the front in the short time we had. I told the Generalissimo, through his hard-pressed interpreter, Hollington Tong, that I wanted just one thing—to see his Army. For half an hour his little pinhead black eyes had been burning into me. Now, the second he heard the request, his head noded. *Cui, cui*, can-do—can-do, the Yes-Law of China. And then he paused and I think he was calculating the location of every airplane in China. *Cui—Can-do.* And when we went down the steps of that house the good dark-brown face of Hollington Tong was full of wonder and excitement....

When the black clouds became less threatening, we were summoned to the runway in the river bed. There in that great river chasm stood what looked to me like the world's smallest airplane—a Beechcraft, the back seat done in green leather. We shook hands with Captain Pilot Yang. And off we went up into the broken clouds over the folding hills of Chungking. The plane rode well.

Henry R. Luce, editor of Time, Life and Fortune recently spent considerable time investigating conditions in Chungking and the provinces of Free China. In the above picture with Mr. Luce is Chiang Kia-ngau, well known in Shanghai as the Minister of Railways of the National Government prior to the Japanese invasion. Mr. Chiang is now Minister of Communications at Chungking and an important figure in the Government.

Captain Yang was good. My wife sat up in front with him; "Holly" Tong sat back with me and at 8,000 feet went to sleep....

We wanted to have a good look around this vast and famous city of Sian, ancient capital of the Han Dyuasty, the cradle of Chinese civilization. But first we must go call on the Governor of Shensi. His residence is very

Mrs. Henry R. Luce, who writes under the name of Clare Boothe, accompanied her husband on the trip to west China. Mrs. Luce is a famous playwright and author, one of her latest books being "Europe in the Spring," which depicts conditions in Europe at the beginning of the Nazi conquest. Mrs. Luce is shown standing with Gen. Li of the Chungking First Division.

unassuming—an ordinary Western-style brick building in an unimpressive courtyard. His name is Chiang, the same as the Generalissimo, and Intepreter Tong brings to him a note from the Generalissimo. It is traditional for the rulers of China to be good caligraphers and the Generalissimo's bold characters are evidently much prized....

We were at this moment visiting the 167th Division of the Chinese Army. There are in all about 300 divisions —more than 3,000,000 organized soldiers, not counting trainees. (By some calculations the total of the Chinese Army is brought up to more than 5,000,000 and probably there are 5,000,000 Chinese in some kind of uniform and with some kind of weapons). Of the 300 divisions, between 100 and 150 are still spoken of, at least unofficially, as "provincial"—i.e., divisions which still do not or cannot obey all the rules and regulations of Chiang Kai-shek. These "provincials" may still divide their loyalty between Chiang Kai-shek and some provincial war lord or ex-war lord. But starting four years ago with only about 50 divisions of "his very own," Chiang Kai-shek has now "nationalized" at least 150 and perhaps about 200 divisions.

The 167th Division was, of course, a regular "national" division. Whether what we saw of it was typical of the rest of the national army we cannot say, but to judge from comparatively few white men who have visited other parts of China's 2,000-mile battle line, the 167th is apparently typical. And if so, let it be said right now that the Chinese Army of Chiang Kai-shek has as fine a morale, as strict discipline, as earnest and as intent an expression as ever characterized any army in history. Whether or not the generals of the 150 or 200 "good" divisions are better or worse generals than General Chow, commanding the 167th, we cannot say. General Chow was small and muscular. His leggings were tightly bound around enormous calves. His footwear was the straw sandal of the troops. His shoulders matched his calves. His uniform was drab khaki without the smallest insignia of rank. But on one arm he wore a black band and since it is also a Chinese custom not to shave while in mourning, he had a few long hairs where

a mustache might be and the rudiments—or the wreck—of a goatee sticking out of his chin. Withal, he was from the first moment quite clearly a soldier and a gentleman....

The General led us through the town which had quite obviously taken a terrible pasting. Acres of what were once mud houses lay in dreary ruin under the rising sun. Finally, we came to the wall of the city nearest the river and the Japanese. Just on the inside of the wall the Colonel of the frontline regiment met and showed us about his headquarters. He had made a flower garden out of a rubble-mess. The Colonel took us into a dugout and gave us tea at a dining-room table. There were flowers on the table and on the side-table. Then we mounted the wall—from the inside of course, and this time when we got to the top, the General rather wanted us to keep our heads down below the parapet. Between the wall and the river was about 800 yards and then it was about 1,000 yards across the river. We could see clearly the twisting lines of the 167th's trenches and the locations of its machine-gun nests.

As we went out through the huge river gate of the city wall, we were submerged at once in the trenches. On our way out to the farthest point, we stopped in two machine-gun nests. Soldiers were reading. We stopped for a translation of one little book, a primer which began by explaining that every good soldier must learn to read. Finally we were at the outpost and a few yards from us the mighty torrent of the Yellow River made the great arc of its famous "bend." On the cliffs beyond we could see the gun emplacements and then we spotted one Japanese sentry and through the glasses we could see the flag of Nippon.

That was all. Furiously rushed the *Hwang Ho* and quiet was the day. We turned back through the horribly bombed city. At the outskirts of the city our car miraculously reappeared and we travelled a couple of miles to view a heavy gun emplacement in a village. The gun crew went through the routine and it looked very snappy.

At this point General Chow and one aide mounted their Mongolian ponies and we set off with them riding behind us. In the country road, they easily kept up with us. We let them get ahead to avoid the dust. A path between the wheat fields turned off from the road. The General waved us one last farewell and turned down the path toward his headquarters. The last we saw of little General Chow on his little Mongolian pony, he was going hell bent for leather—and for victory.

Nanking and Badlands Gangsters Purchased Guns from Titlebaum

A STRANGE story of the sale of revolvers and ammunition belonging to the American Court in Shanghai to badlands gangsters connected with the Nanking Government, by an official of the Court, was unfolded before Special Judge Nelson E. Lurton in the U. S. Court for China this week. The case involved the activities of Sam Titlebaum, former Deputy Marshal of the Court, whose visits to resorts in the western district allegedly had involved him so deeply in debt that he had disposed of government property in order to obtain money.

Titlebaum was arrested on August 9 on a charge of illegally disposing of firearms belonging to the Court, which had been placed in his custody for safe keeping. In default of bail placed at US$5.000, Titlebaum was confined in the local municipal jail until Tuesday, Sept. 9, when he appeared for trial in U. S. Court. The charges against Titlebaum involved two separate violations of the law, one concerned with the sale of several revolvers and some 1,300 rounds of ammunition to gangsters in the western badlands section of Shanghai, some of them connected with the notorious political headquarters of the Nanking regime at No. 76 Jessfield Road. The other charges against Titlebaum were concerned with his alleged falsification of finger-prints in connection with his application for the position of Deputy U. S. Marshal, which was approved by the U. S. Attorney General at Washington. His trial on the latter charge was scheduled to begin on Friday, Sept. 12. His trial on the first charges of disposing of firearms and ammunition from the Court's armory was completed on Wednesday, Sept. 10.

The prosecution was conducted by Leighton Shields, U. S. District Attorney, who, in summing up the evidence referred to Titlebaum as a "vile man robbed of self-respect," said that he was a blot and disgrace to the American Court, and that at the time he heard about the crime, he did not know whether he should kick him out or charge him with his crime." Titlebaum's motive for the crime of selling firearms belonging to the Court, according to the District Attorney, "was the fact that the defendant was heavily in debt before his appointment and that, instead of improving his position, he went deeper and deeper into debt due to the fact that he was engaged in the high-living of the night life in Shanghai and, because of this, he needed more money, hence was willing to take chances."

In outlining the prosecution, Mr. Shields said that when Charles Richardson, Jr., Marshal, recently returned to the United States, Tiltebaum was given charge of the Court's armory, which contained a miscellaneous collection of revolvers, mostly old guns, which had been confiscated from prisoners who had appeared before the Court on previous occasions. On the day that Mr. Richardson departed, the accused took two of the guns and 300 rounds of ammunition to the home of an acquaintance at No. 91 Route Remi, where he negotiated the sale. The man who arranged the sale, acting as a "go-between," was named Albert Rosenbaum, who resided at the Route Remi apartment. The purchaser of the guns was named "Wu," thought to be Woo Su-pao, head of the notorious Nanking political headquarters at No. 76 Jessfield Road, which has been responsible for most of the kidnappings and gangsterism as well as gambling in the badlands area since the Japanese Army and gendarmes occupied that area nearly four years ago. Other Chinese names mentioned in connection with the purchase and later attempted registration of the guns with the registration bureau at Police Headquarters in the International Settlement, were Tsong Wu-ching and Ling Se-chong, also connected with No. 76.

According to testimony presented during the trial, Titlebaum met Albert Rosenbaum at Farren's Night Club and former gambling house, where the sale of the firearms was discussed. Rosenbaum claimed that he had "never dealt in arms previously" and had been introduced to Titlebaum by a friend. Titlebaum received CN$4,400, some of the money being in $100 bills. Later the purchaser of the guns paid Titlebaum an additional $3,500 for 200 rounds of ammunition, which the accused obtained from the safe at the Court after office hours. A check-up of Titlebaum's deposits at the National City Bank corroborated the figures.

Witnesses, aside from Rosenbaum, included Mrs. Ella Jenkins, who was appointed Deputy Marshal following Titlebaum's dismissal from the position; A. C. Chapin, secretary of the American Club, who testified that Titlebaum had an outstanding bill amounting to $780; Mr. Dubinasky of the Palace Hotel, who stated that Titlebaum owed $4,000 for his room and meals there. In addition A. E. Downs stated that the accused had borrowed two sums of US$100 and US$185 from him on different occasions.

Ku Yu-chong, 20-year-old Chinese employe of the Court testified that he had seen Titlebaum come to the Court after office hours and remove the two revolvers and boxes of ammunition from the Court safe. Later the Chinese boy had been handed the sum of CN$3,165 by Mr. Titlebaum, to be taken to the National City Bank for deposit.

Detective-Sergeant B. J. Wall of the Shanghai Municipal Police testified that he had detected one of the guns as the property of the U.S. Court when it had been brought into Police Headquarters for registration. The particular revolver, which he detected, had previously been carried by Marshal Richardson. It was of peculiar pattern and had attracted his attention. When this fact was brought to Titlebaum's attention, he claimed that he had cabled Mr. Richardson, who was then in Manila on his way to the United States, and stated that Mr. Richardson had replied that he had loaned the gun to a Chinese official of the Nanking Government. Later, however, Titlebaum retracted this statement and admitted he had not cabled Mr. Richardson.

Titlebaum was represented by Attorney Paul E. Kops of the law firm of Allman, Davies and Kops, who had been appointtd by the Court to represent the accused. Titlebaum had previously been unable to obtain legal assistance.

Titlebaum was a familiar figure about the city, particularly at the night clubs and resorts in the badlands, such as the Argentine, Farrens and various places on Yu Yuen Road, such as the Arizona. It was alleged that he owed considerable sums to some of these places.

Sam Titlebaum came to Shanghai about a year ago and stated he was correspondent for the *Seattle Star*, but did not have cabling privileges. Later he obtained a position as radio broadcaster over the *Shanghai Evening Post* station, but quit the job following an altercation with George Bruce, publisher of the paper, over the matter of policy.

Judge Nelson E. Lurton, who is hearing the case in the absence of Judge Milton J. Helmick, who is home on leave, announced at the conclusion of the hearing on Wednesday that he would hand down a decision on the first charges on Friday of this week, following which hearing would begin on the additional charges of falsifying his finger-marks on his original application card for the position of Deputy Marshal. It also was charged that Titlebaum had concealed other marks of identification on his application, which he was legally required to make. According to the District Attorney, he received information from the Federal Bureau of Investigation to the effect that Titlebaum may have been involved in wrong doings in the United States prior to his arrival here.

Japanese Unleash Reign of Terror in Southern Kiangsu

BY A CORRESPONDENT

Editor's Note:—The area to which this article has reference is part of a "Model Peace Zone" which the Japanese and their Nanking puppets are creating. Dressed in the uniform of a General, Wang Ching-wei conducted a tour of the Soochow section toward the end of last week. It is here particularly, Domei reported Sept. 9, that the "model peace zone movement" has been making favorable progress.

Despite their occupation of southern Kiangsu for almost four years, the Japanese so far have failed to obtain a firm foothold in the area. In a desperate effort to strengthen their position, the Japanese, aided by the puppet troops of Nanking, are launching a fresh campaign of terror in the occupied parts of the province under the guise of "bandit suppression," which, according to recent arrivals in Shanghai from Soochow and other towns on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, is further intensifying the sufferings of the people in the affected regions.

The campaign, it is said, forms part of a scheme drawn up by the Japanese "Ambassador to Nanking," Dr. Kumataro Honda, designed "to strengthen the Nanking regime." The scheme calls for the creation of a puppet army and the expansion of Nanking's present mercenary force of 180,000 into 500,000 men whose job will be to aid the Japanese in suppressing all patriotic Chinese elements in the occupied areas.

Five-Month Campaign

The campaign, scheduled to be completed within five months, started on May 21 when a so-called "Bandit Suppression Committee" was set up in Nanking. But actually it did not get under way until July 1, after Wang Ching-wei's return from Tokyo where the Honda scheme received official sanction.

Four districts in southern Kiangsu have been marked out for "bandit suppression" work in the first period. They include Soochow, Changshu, Quinsan and Taichong.

In the prosecution of the campaign, both land and water communications in the four districts are now blockaded. The Japanese undertake to blockade the water routes, while the puppet troops are made responsible for land operations. As a result of the blockade, not only travelling in the affected districts is severely restricted but even the delivery of mails is compelled to suspend. The blockade is most rigidly enforced in regions on the border of Soochow and Changshu. Ignorant of the new Japanese move, many Chinese returning to their native villages are turned back and forced to wander about in misery.

Food Movements Restricted

In the "bandit suppression" areas, the Japanese and the puppets are also enforcing 'stringent measures restricting the movement of foodstuffs and commodities. Nothing can be brought into or out of these areas without the permission of the Japanese and such permission can be obtained only through the payment of large bribes.

Among the goods banned from being taken out are metals, rice, wheat, flour, beans, cotton, hemp and hemp products, oxen, pigs, sheep, eggs and egg products, hides, bristles, feathers, tea, tung oil, raw silk, tobacco, bottles, etc. The goods forbidden entry into these areas include machines, soap, kerosene, petrol, matches, lumber, candles, artificial silk and artificial silk goods, sugar, medicines, surgical instruments, etc.

As a result of the rigid enforcement of the "control measures," trade between the blockaded districts and the outside world is virtually at a standstill and consequently there is an alarming shortage of foodstuffs and other daily necessities. Just take Soochow as an instance. Owing to the lack of adequate supply from the neighboring villages, the city is experiencing a drastic shortage of rice. Consequently, the price of the staple recently jumped from $120 to $170 per pical and even at the latter price it is difficult to obtain. This has resulted in widespread suffering among the poor and many persons are dying of starvation or of eating poisonous foods.

Militarily, the result of the campaign so far is nil, for Chinese government troops and guerrilla units, instead of becoming quiet, are increasingly active in the so-called "bandit suppression" areas. At the beginning of the campaign, a severe engagement was fought between the government troops and the puppet units near Soochow. The puppets were quickly beaten and driven back into the city.

Sabotage Growing

Meanwhile, Chinese guerrillas are intensifying their sabotage activities on the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow railways. Recently, it is reported, they derailed five trains by land mines on the Shanghai-Nanking line and inflicted numerous losses on the Japanese and puppet troops.

To protect the railway against attacks by government troops, the Japanese have erected live-wire defenses on both sides of the line from Wusih to Nanking. Now, as an added precaution, barbed-wire barricades have also been erected along the Soochow-Quinsan section. In doing so, the Japanese have caused extensive damage to farm lands along the railway in this section.

The campaign is still in full swing. Actually it serves no useful purpose to the Japanese and the Nanking puppets but only intensifies the hatred of the people in affected regions and stiffens the will to resist.

Wang Ching-wei Visits 'Model Peace Zone'

Wang Ching-wei, President of the puppet Nanking Government, last week toured the "model peace zone" on the south bank of the lower Yangtsze in the region of the city of Soochow. He is shown here in military uniform, standing in a boat and saluting people lining the banks of a creek who were reported by the Japanese to have cheered him.

Japanese Army Protects Axis Missionaries

As a sequel to the kidnapping of a German Catholic priest in Shansi province by Communist guerillas last month, the Japanese military authorities at Peiping have taken drastic measures to protect the lives and properties of Italian and German nationals and missionaries in North China, according to a **Havas** dispatch.

Adding to the list of abducted Axis missionaries in North China, another **Havas** report disclosed the kidnapping in July by Chinese guerillas in Shantung province of two more German priests of the Society of the Divine Word, the Rev. Paul Heyer and the Rev. William Sermon, attached to the Vicariate of Yengchowfu. The two priests were reported to have been released after the explanation by neighboring Vicariates of their purely religious and humanitarian work, the report added.

Father Heyer came to China in 1924 and was appointed director of the missions in Kinsiang after having taught in the seminary and normal school in Yenchow for a number of years. Father Sermon has been in China since 1935, and was appointed pastor of Paokialow, the report said.

Bus Service to be Opened on Hainan

As a primary step in the exploitation of mountainous Hainan Island, off the Kwangtung coast, the Japanese Formosan Motor Bus Company will inaugurate a round-island bus service, to be commenced on Sept. 10, according to **Domei.**

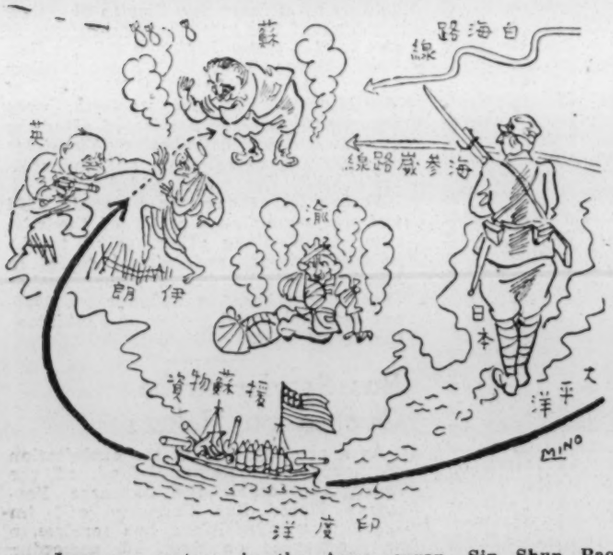
One bus will run from Hoihow in an easterly direction to Samah on the other side of the island, while another, starting from the same city, is to run in a westerly direction to Samah, the report added.

PICTURES AND CARTOONS FROM A WORLD IN CONFLICT

Japanese Bomb and Destroy Another Chinese University

About mid-August, the Japanese military spokesman at Shanghai announced that Japanese bombers had dropped bombs on another Chinese military objective at Kunming. These pictures, first to be published here, indicate that one of the "military objectives" was the Southwest Associated University at Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province. The university buildings were bombed and largely destroyed on August 14. The Southwest Associated University is made up of the former Peking University, Tsing Hua (American Boxer Indemnity) at Peiping, and Nankai, formerly at Tientsin. The wrecked buildings are, upper left, residence of Chancellor Yee Chi Mei; upper right, ruins of the university library; lower left, all that is left of one of the girls' dormitories; lower right, wreckage of the men's dormitory. The pictures were taken by Lida Young, a student in the department of foreign languages and literature. Mr. Young said that the bombing of their school had not caused the students to love the Japanese and their "new order" any more than previously.

On the Road to Iran

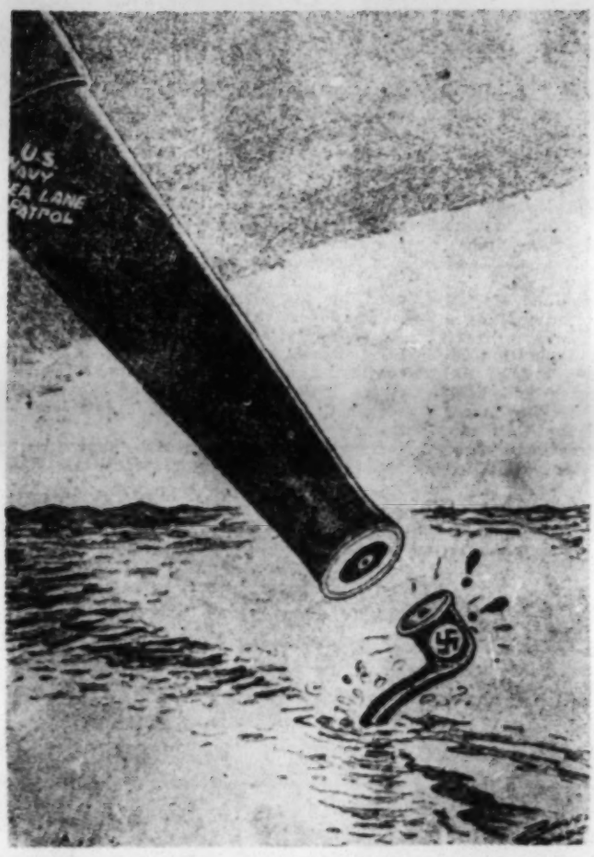


Japanese cartoon in the Army organ, Sin Shun Pao, published in the Chinese language in Hongkew, depicts Churchill trying to force open the Iran "highway," so that America can send war supplies to Russia. The Japanese cartoonist, perhaps forecasting future events, shows a Japanese soldier blocking the road to Russia through Vladivostok, hence the significance of Anglo-Russian pressure on Iran.

Everybody Works

Wool spinning plant at Tungkwan, a cooperative enterprise, where all members of the family work on orders for the Chinese Army.

Patrol or Convoy?



The Los Angeles Times.

The War Communiques

Columbus, Ohio Dispatch.

Wreath for Wang

This unusual cartoon showing Wang Ching-wei standing alongside an enormous wreath (funeral symbol) appeared in the Voice of New China, a Nanking organ. The wreath was labeled "Asia Line-up—Congratulation on Axis recognition."

Help in the Russian Drive

The Chicago Daily News.

Goebbels' "Devil's Brew"

Russian Daily News (pro-Soviet) at Shanghai depicts Goebbels, German propaganda minister, concocting a new brew from pots labeled, "falsification," "roguery," "hypocrisy," "Hitler lies," "cheating." The pot in which the concoction is being prepared is labeled, "Hitler's Declaration of war against Russia."

Nazis Draw Iron Ring Around Battling Leningrad; Allies Seize Spitzbergen, Destroy Mines

ROOSEVELT MAKING SPEECH ON AMERICAN POLICY

President Roosevelt was scheduled to go on the air at the White House on Thursday to deliver a speech which, according to predictions in Washington, would contain major pronouncements concerning American policy. The President was expected to reaffirm in strong terms the doctrine of freedom of the seas in connection with the recent encounter between the U.S.S. Greer and a Nazi submarine. It was also thought likely that his address would include a reference to current Japanese-American parleys.

Red Leningrad, citadel and nerve-center of the Bolshevik Revolution which swept away the system of capitalist property in Russia in 1917, is under siege by the German Army. German claims to have encircled the city on all sides seemed to be pretty-well-substantiated by the middle of this week and an iron ring drawn around the city by the Nazis was being drawn steadily tighter.

Whether the Germans will be able to maintain this strangle hold in face of furious counter-assaults by the defending forces under command of Marshal Voroshilov remains to be seen. The closeness of the invaders to the city was indicated in reports that heavy German siege guns are pounding the city's defenses from a distance of 12 to 15 miles. Waves of German dive-bombers are meanwhile attacking the embattled Soviet citadel and subjecting it to the fiery ordeal which Warsaw and Rotterdam experienced.

Another Madrid?

In London there is speculation as to whether Leningrad may not become another Madrid and, although encircled, hold out for a great length of time. Madrid, it may be recalled, was under siege for more than two years in the Spanish civil war and was only taken by the forces of General Franco toward the end of that epic struggle.

London quarters point out that Leningrad's water reservoirs are all well-filled and that they have purification plants, so that the populace can be supplied with water if the water-works outside the city fall into enemy hands. It is also stated that the city is well stocked with canned goods. The task of the defenders, moreover, is simplified by the fact that women and children have been evacuated. The consensus of opinion, however, is that if the city is tightly ringed and subjected to an all-out Nazi blitz by land and air, it is bound to fall. The coming four weeks are expected to determine the city's fate.

In an effort to relieve the terrific Nazi pressure on Leningrad, Marshal Simeon Timoshenko last week launched heavy counter-offensives on the central sector of the front, in the region of Smolensk. While Berlin claims that all the Soviet attacks were repulsed, with heavy Soviet losses, Moscow asserts that the Nazis were driven back 12 miles at some points and that more than 50 villages had been reoccupied by the Red Army.

Odessa Also Encircled

On the southern sector of the front, the Black Sea port of Odessa holds the spotlight. Ringed around by Nazi troops, with communications open only by sea, Odessa is being subjected to a heavy pounding by German artillery and dive-bombers, but shows no disposition to surrender. Harbor works have been destroyed and ships sunk, the Nazis claim. That the Soviets intend to defend the city to the last ditch was indicated by a report from Moscow on Wednesday which said that streets were being barricaded and extraordinary vigilance maintained to frustrate any Nazi attempt at entry.

On Sept. 6, the conclusion of ten weeks of the Nazi-Soviet war, Hanson W. Baldwin, **New York Times** military expert, pointed out that casualties on both sides had been heavy, but he did not believe that Nazi losses had been so heavy as to impair the striking power and fighting efficiency of the Germans. Discounting earlier Soviet estimates, the writer said that Nazi losses, including wounded and missing, were probably between 500,000 and 1,000,000 men. He placed Soviet losses as somewhere between 850,000 men and three times that number. The most serious damage suffered by the Germans, he declared, was the losses of planes and pilots, "which unquestionably reached a high number."

A correspondent of the **Journal de Geneve**, according to a report from Berne by **Havas**, had some uncomplimentary things to say about the Russian soldiers in his paper on Sept. 5. Ignoring completely the great bravery displayed by the Soviet troops, the correspondent said: "The Soviet soldier does not think because he is unable to do so for purely technical reasons; he has been kept in a state of general stupor such as to make it impossible for him to realize anything. Every vestige of personality has been removed from the Soviet soldier to make him a docile instrument in the hands of his leaders....The whole nation is reacting as a single slave."

The writer went on to ask: "Why does the Soviet soldier fight? One may answer this by another question: Why does an ant defend an anthill. On the front the Soviet soldiers are dying like ants and the harder they are struck the harder they come back for more. With an impersonal and unwieldy mass, it is hard to fight back at a time when the danger can be thwarted only by the personal qualities of each individual." The correspondent had nothing to say about the robot-like qualities of the German soldier, who never was regarded as anything else but an instrument of the state.

A **Transocean** report from Berlin on Sept. 2 gave details of methods being used by the Germans to extract some economic advantage from conquered Russian territory. Harvesting and other farm work, said the agency, is being conducted under German supervision—which if true indicates that the Soviet scorched earth policy still left something to the invaders.

German administrators have been appointed for all the Soviet state and collective farms, the report continued, but the Soviet system itself, because of the lateness of the season and the need to bring in the crops, has been left intact. The Germans promised that those who helped energetically to bring in the harvests would not only be allowed to remain in possession of what they have, but would be assisted to increase the number of their cattle. The German Government, the report added, is paying higher prices for grain then the peasants received before and almost all the peasants "enthusiastically complied with the German orders."

While the battle has been raging on the eastern front, British bombing planes have been sweeping across Germany and German-occupied territory in western Europe. Last Sunday night, the R.A.F. delivered its heaviest attack thus far on Berlin. Huge explosions and fires were seen, and it was admitted in Berlin that considerable damage had been caused.

Madman's "Dream Court"

Cartoon by Arthur Szyk, reproduced from "The New Order," a book of cartoons, recently published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, N. Y. The cartoon shows Hitler, surrounded by his satellites, passing judgment on America and Britain, pictured as manacled prisoners guarded by a Nazi soldier. Note the figure of the Japanese militarist.

Allies Occupy Spitzbergen

Spitzbergen, largest of a group of islands in the Arctic Circle, located 1,500 miles from the northernmost tip of Britain and lying between Greenland and Arctic Russia, was occupied by British, Canadian and Norwegian troops under a Canadian commander on Monday of this

week, according to announcement from London, where the move was described as designed to "rob Germany of use of the rich coal mines" located there. The troops landed without encountering any interference from the Nazis, who apparently were unaware of the move, or resistance from the inhabitants of Spitzbergen. The Allied forces destroyed the coal mines and then withdraw.

After the Germans occupied Norway early in the war, a small German delegation of three officers and mining experts arrived in Spitzbergen, where Russia has mining concessions. They limited their activities to inspection of the mines and soon departed, leaving the population to continue its normal existence during the long Arctic winter. The Norwegian civil administrator remained practically independent.

When Germany attacked Russia in June this year, Spitzbergen immediately entered into the zone of war operations, because of Russia's mining interests there. The Russian mines, located at Barentsburg, employ about 2,300 wokers. The fact that Russia possessed this mining concession probably acted as a bar to German seizure of Spitzbergen after Norway had been conquered.

Preparing for a winter campaign in Russia, the Germans were reported to be requisitioning all fuel they could find in Norway, including coal from Spitzbergen, and, fearing that the Germans might attempt to seize the Spitzbergen coal mines, the British moved in to forestall them.

Moscow Delegation Named

On Sept. 3 President Roosevelt appointed a delegation of four to proceed to Moscow and attend the conference which is to be held there to decide on the apportionment of American material aid to Russia and Britain. Those named were Mr. Averill Harriman, one of the President's closest advisers and generally described as the Lease-Lend "expediter;" Major-Gen. George Brett, chief of the U.S. Army Air Corps; Admiral William H. Standley, former Chief of Naval Operations; Mr. William Batt, Assistant Director of the Office of Production Management. A number of technical specialists will accompany the delegation. A British delegation has also been appointed under the leadership of Lord Beaverbrook, but no date for the Moscow conference has yet been announced.

In the United States, meanwhile, are 47 Soviet aviation technicians who flew to Alaska in two Soviet giant seaplanes about two weeks ago. Their presence in the United States has not been explained, but it is believed that, among other things, they were engaged in mapping a route for the ferrying of American planes to Russia from the Pacific coast of the United States. They are to visit a number of American aviation plants, the War Department in Washington announced.

Poland Aided by U.S.

On Sept. 4 the White House announced that President Roosevelt had authorized the extension of Lease-Lend aid to the Polish Government in exile. Material will be sent to England for use in training the Polish army on English soil. This is the first time that Lease-Lend assistance has been given to the exiled government of a state conquered and occupied by the Nazis.

A rather unexpected view on the eventual outcome of the war was expressed Sept. 6 by the Japan **Newsweek**, only English-language American-owned publication remaining in Japan. The journal said that the Nazi forces had been slowed down on the Russian front and that within another year victory should be within the grasp of the Allies. The Japanese authorities, **United Press** reported, did not confiscate the issue despite the plainly anti-Nazi tone of the article.

Japanese Subjects Abroad Now Returning Home

Sixty-two Japanese subjects sailed from Bombay for Japan by the s.s. Hakone Maru on Sept. 8 with the permission of the Indian Government, **Domei** reported. They left India because they could no longer do business, due to British freezing orders.

Meanwhile some 600 Japanese in Malaya are awaiting the arrival of ships to take them to their homeland, the same agency reports. About 100 of them are expected to embark on the Hakone Maru when the vessel arrives there from Bombay.

Officials in Tokyo are meanwhile considering the dispatch of Japanese ships to various parts of the British Empire to evacuate Japanese nationals. According to the Tokyo Foreign Office there are about 700 Japanese in the Straits Settlements desirous of returning home, 200 in India, 60 in countries of the Near East, 40 in East Africa, and 600 in Great Britain.

About 150 Japanese evacuees from British Borneo arrived in Kobe on a Japanese vessel on Sept. 7, and a group of another 340 from the Philippines were due in Shanghai this week aboard the Messageries Maritimes liner Bernadin de St. Pierre, en route to Japan.

The evacuees reaching Kobe from Borneo, said that 1,000 Chinese who have been living in Borneo are evacuating to Hongkong because the freezing of Japanese assets by the British has forced the Japanese firms employing them to close down.

Nanking Puppets Stage Air Defense Exercises

In an effort to furnish the Nanking populace with knowledge and training in modern aerial warfare, the Nanking Municipality has sponsored a joint office for air-defense drill under the chairmanship of Tsai Pei, mayor of Nanking, assisted by Su Cheng-teh, police commissioner, according to **Central Press.** An air-defense week is being held in Nanking from Sept. 11 to 17 "to test and strengthen air defense in the capital."

The make-up of the joint office includes the Japanese military authorities in Nanking and all the Nanking-sponsored institutions. Officials of the Nanking Municipal Government, the Japanese Gendarmerie, the National Guards Division, the First Area Army, the Youth Corps, and the Metropolitan police will perform vigilance duties. The Metropolitan Police will also assume the duties of a Fire Brigade, while the Central Hospital and the Bureau of Public Health will take charge of first-aid and ambulance services, **Central Press** said.

Arrangements have been made with the Central Broadcasting Station at Nanking to broadcast necessary air-defense information every day from Sept. 8 to 17, it was also reported.

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Nippon Troops Evacuate Foochow After Five Months' Occupation

While President Roosevelt and the Japanese Ambassador, Admiral Nomura, were continuing their "peace or war" talks at Washington regarding the Far Eastern crisis, Japanese troops on the morning of Sept. 3 suddenly evacuated Foochow, the Fukien provincial capital and an important Chinese coastal port opposite Formosa, after almost five months of occupation. Relative silence, however, has prevailed on China's aerial front as the Japanese discontinued their bombing of Chungking and other Szechwan cities for about a week. Minor battles have been steadily proceeding on all war fronts in Chekiang, Fukien, Kwangtung and Hupeh provinces, with the Chinese apparently taking the initiative.

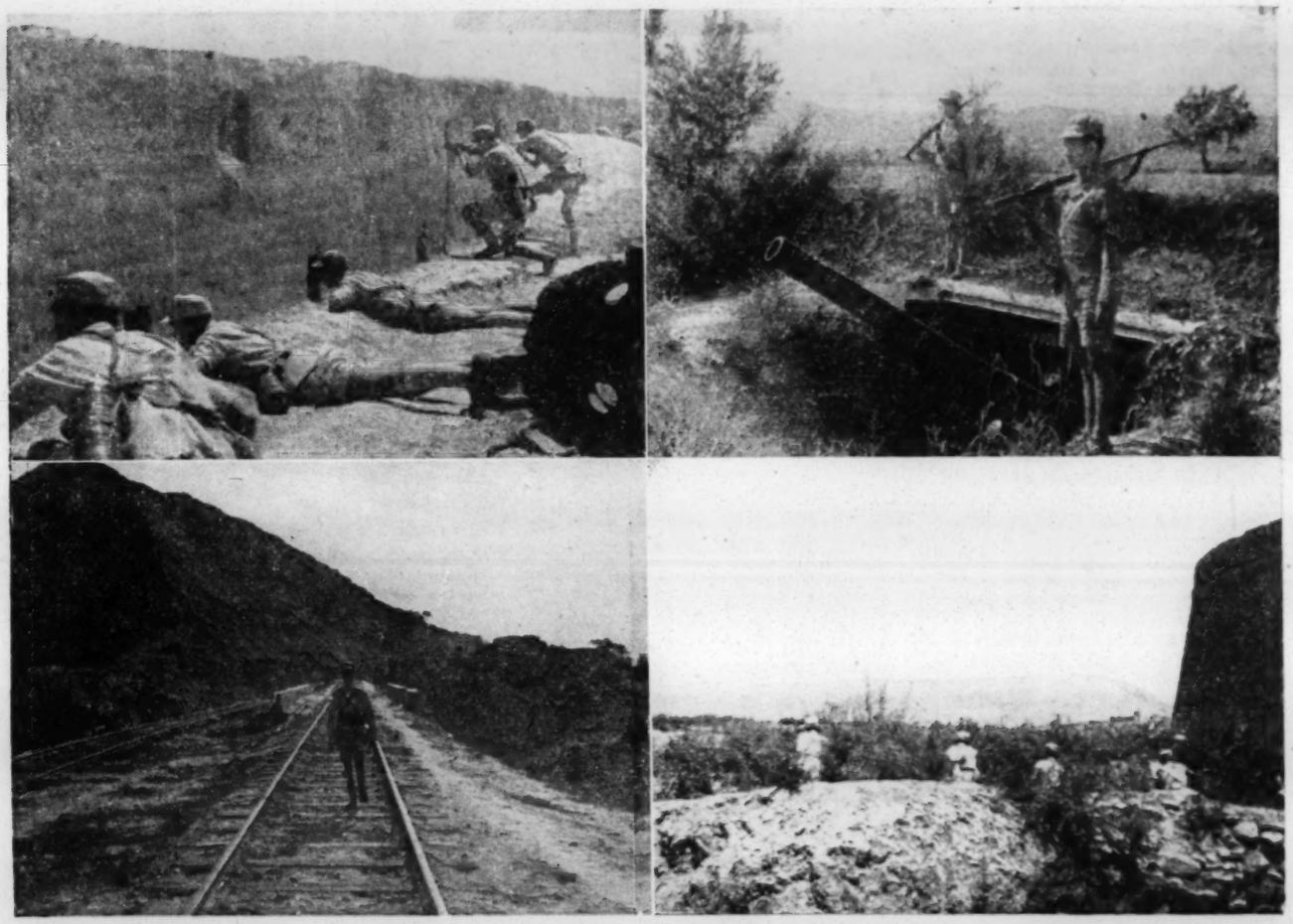
A **Reuter** dispatch from Foochow stated that the withdrawal of Japanese forces from the city was completed by 4 p.m. on Sept. 3, while a force of Chinese militia totaling some 1,000 entered the provincial capital. The only recorded fighting during the withdrawal, reported **Reuter**, was a brief engagement between a Chinese militia party and the Japanese rearguard in the vicinity of the West Gate at midnight prior to the Japanese evacuation.

Further Japanese withdrawals from occupied China, including Ningpo, the Swatow sector and the Kiukiang-Nanchang line, are expected because of the Japanese need to shorten the war front in the face of an imminent general Chinese counter-offensive, the Shanghai **Sin Wan Pao** quoted authoritative circles at Hongkong as saying. Following the withdrawal of the Japanese from Foochow, stated a report by the **Ta Tung News Agency** published in the same newspaper, there have been various indications of an imminent Japanese withdrawal from Ningpo, while Japanese troops at Shiangshan and Changkuowei in eastern Chekiang have already moved to the outskirts of those cities. The municipal government and the Kuomintang Headquarters at Shiangshan have moved back to the city, now evacuated by the Japanese, concluded **Ta Tung.**

Withdrawal of the Japanese from Fukien province has created keenest interest among Chinese and foreign circles. It can only mean one of two things—either Japan is completely giving in to Anglo-American pressure, or she is still making military preparations for an imminent major move in the Far East, according to Chinese quarters at Chungking.

Stating that the withdrawal must be a big blow to Nanking, these quarters disclosed that Wang Ching-wei has been making the greatest effort to strengthen his position in Fukien, where he entrusted Huang Ta-wei with the task of occupying the province with Nanking troops.

No Japanese Soldier Has Been Able to Pass Tungkwan



Tungkwan is a strongly fortified Chinese outpost which defends the important Northwestern provinces against Japanese invasion. Tungkwan is located at the extreme western corner of Honan, where three provinces—Honan, Shansi and Shensi—meet and where the Yellow River makes an abrupt turn and swings to the northeast. The Lung-Hai Railway crosses the border at Tungkwan on its way to Sian, capital of Shensi. Here the Chinese and Japanese forces have faced each other for nearly four years and have shelled each other's positions almost daily throughout the period. These are the first pictures showing the heroic Chinese defense of their northwestern "Gibraltar." The picture at the upper left shows Chinese soldiers peeping through crevices in the ancient Tungkwan city wall and keeping constant watch on the Japanese, who frequently try to stage surprise attacks in an attempt to cross the river. Upper right are equally alert Chinese sentries standing alongside a concealed defense battery. Lower left shows the Lung-Hai, vital link between Tungkwan and Loyang, another Chinese stronghold which the Japanese invaders have been unable to take. Lower right are Chinese soldiers with their rifles trained on Japanese positions across the river. The pictures were taken by Thomas Kwang.

Commenting on the withdrawal from Fukien, the **Japan Times and Advertiser** editorially explained the move as "evidence of good will," which provided to the world a "concrete case of respect for territorial integrity and sovereign rights such as the Atlantic Charter required." In five months of military occupation, the Japanese had restored peace and order in Foochow which had been the scene of banditry and depredation, the paper continued. With the introduction of reforms, and with the wholehearted cooperation of the Chinese in the new cause, "the Japanese now yield their authority to

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the people themselves," the paper concluded.

Speaking in a different tone was the Tokyo spokesman, Mr. Iichi Kishi, who declared that the move was "purely a military action for no more than strategic reasons." Flately denying any diplomatic reasons for the withdrawal, he asserted that there have been no changes in Japan's determination not to accept mediation by a foreign power, or a combination of powers, envisaging settlement of the China affair. He added that the Konoye declaration of 1938 regarding the refusal of Japan to have diplomatic dealings with the Chiang Kai-shek regime "still stands."

Asked whether Japan would recognize any settlement reached between Chungking and Nanking, Mr. Kishi replied: "That is an affair for the Chinese regimes." Further asked whether Japan would be ready to ratify such an agreement if it is reached, Mr. Kishi pointed out that only parties to the treaty would have the necessity of ratification.

In a special communique, the headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in South China warned that Japanese troops would reoccupy Foochow should Chungking attempt to open again the supply routes to the interior. The communique stressed that the objective of the Japanese operations being attained, namely, completly halting the passage of supplies to Chungking through the Foochow area, there was no need of stationing troops in that area.

Also propounding the motives of the withdrawal was the spokesman of Japan's South China forces in Canton, who said that the Foochow withdrawal indicates the "flexible action" of the Japanese forces.

Further announcement was made to the effect that some 2,000 pro-Japanese Chinese were evacuated with the Japanese, indicative of the "good intentions" of the Japanese forces.

The retreating Japanese, besides the main body which had completed embarkation, were concentrated at a sector in the lower reaches of the Min River, and offshore, east of Futsing, according to a Canton dispatch of **Domei.**

A large Japanese convoy consisting of scores of ships was carrying the evacuated Japanese troops to an undisclosed destination, another **Domei** report said.

On the afternoon of Sept. 3 when Foochow went back to the Chinese, Mamoi and Losingta on the lower reaches of the Min River were also recaptured as the Chinese continued their drive eastward along both banks of the river. Mid-week **Kuo Min** reports added that Chinese troops operating along the northern bank of the river also forced their way into Changmen, where the Japanese rearguards were "liquidated"

A surprise attack on Japanese positions at Samshui in western Kwangtung on Sept. 2 was claimed to have been staged. Japanese barracks and munition depots were set on fire, according to a **Kuo Min** dispatch.

Fighting in the Tai Hu (Lake) region along the Kiangsu-Chekiang border was brought to a temporary halt as the Chinese repeatedly hurled back Japanese assaults with heavy casualties, according to the Chinese military spokesman at Chungking quoted by the Shanghai **Shun Pao.** The invaders have been driven back to their bases at Wushing, Changshing, and Wukiang. Guerilla warfare in western Chekiang, covering the Anchi, Tsienkengkiao, Meikichen and Hopingcheng sectors was reported by **Kuo Min.** The Japanese were reportedly retreating towards Wukang in northern Chekiang.

Furious fighting has been raging south of Yochow, northern Hunan, since Sept. 7 as the Japanese gathered some 40,000 soldiers for an onslaught, the Chinese military spokesman declared at Chungking on Sept. 8.

The same spokesman estimated that. in 135 days of the Japanese occupation of Foochow, the Japanese lost some 6,000 men. Although admitting that the Chinese entered Foochow after completion of the Japanese evacuation, he cited evidence to the effect that the Japanese had been compelled to withdraw. Indicative of their hurried withdrawal, the Japanese did not have time to destroy the military establishments and docks and warehouses at Foochow and Mamoi, the spokesman said.

Wiedemann Bound for Tientsin Consular Post

Captain Fritz Wiedemann, former German Consul-General in San Francisco and close confidante of Chancellor Adolf Hitler, arrived in Rio de Janeiro from Europe by air on Sept. 6, en route to Tientsin, where he is to take up the post of German Consul-General, **Reuter** reported.

The Nazi official was among German consular officials recently expelled from the United States when the Washington Administration gave orders for the closure of all Nazi consular and propaganda establishments in the country. Originally it was reported that he would assume a post with the German Embassy in Tokyo.

Six Bandits Said Executed at Peking

Six bandits who were arrested near Huang Chuang village on the outskirts of Peking were executed by a firing squad of the Peking Police on Sept. 4, according to a **Havas** report from the old capital. Guerrilla fighters against the Japanese and their Chinese puppets are usually referred to as bandits.

Shanghai 'Black Market' Eliminated; Prices of Rice Drop Considerably

Major news on Shanghai's economic front this week was the action of the 14 foreign exchange banks (specially licensed for exchange dealings under the U. S.-British-Netherlands decrees which froze Japanese assets) in discontinuing the quotation of "black market" exchange rates.

The development occurred on Monday of this week by agreement with the Chinese Currency Stabilization Board and the banks in question are now confining their exchange dealings to the Board's preferred rates of 5-5/16 U.S. dollar cents per Chinese dollar, equivalent to $18.82 local currency for one U.S. dollar.

The 14 banks were notified that the Board will release foreign exchange at these rates for a large number of imports in respect of which local importers had not previously expected to receive exchange accomodation. These items are listed in two categories:

List "A" includes rice imported by the Shanghai Municipal Council, mineral oils including gasoline, tobacco leaf and coal.

List "B" includes a large number of items of which many have been on Chungking's list of prohibited importations since 1939. The most important are raw cotton, jute, electrical machinery for power generation and transmission, as well as other items of machinery, canned foodstuffs, wheat and flour, numerous chemicals and pharmaceuticals, aniline dyes, newsprint, sole leather, motor cars and motor cycles, rubber tires, photographic and cinematographic materials.

Foreign exchange to cover imports of the above items will be released by the Board, it was stated, by no means in unlimited amounts, but on a quota basis. Exchange will be granted for cash only, after shipping space has been acquired for the goods to be imported and all other export formalities completed in the supplying countries. No forward exchange will be made available.

Abolition of Shanghai's black market followed conferences in Hongkong between the Chinese Currency Stabilization Board and representatives of British and American banks in Shanghai. Mr. J. A. Mackay, supervisor of the China branches of the National City Bank of New York, and Mr. H. C. Hopkins, manager of the Shanghai Branch of the Chartered Bank, were the American and British banking representatives.

On Monday afternoon, prior to their departure for Shanghai, the two bankers issued a statement in which they announced that the banks which they represented would henceforth buy and sell foreign exchange only at rates fixed by the Board. Chinese banks, they added, had promised wholehearted cooperation with the Board in this matter.

The virtual elimination of the "black market" is bound to have repercussions on the price situation. Already late last week a downward trend in the prices of rice was to be observed and on Monday of this week, for the first time in two years, the local rice market took a decided downward plunge, all grades being quoted below the maximum limits set by the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Siao Chao rice, of quality equivalent to that imported and sold by the S.M.C. under control, was obtainable at around $100 per zah, although the official maximum is $110. The price of S.M.C. rice remained at $117, or $17 higher than rice of the same grade on the open market. No. 1 Saigon rice, imported at a cost of about $132 per zah, was selling at $122. Native Chinese rice, selling last week at about $150, was priced at around $138 for first quality. This latter figure is still greatly above prices quoted for the cereal in the Nanking area and other areas under Japanese occupation, where prices range from $70 to $30 per zah.

The fall in rice prices has brought great relief to the poorer sections of the Shanghai population and hopes are expressed that the declines will extend to other commodities. Some fall in the prices of imported products is now anticipated as a result of the release of exchange at fixed rates for such imports.

Due to the continued and growing scarcity of shipping, further local increases in the price of coal are anticipated and Shanghai, because of this, is looking forward to a hard winter. A contributing factor to high coal prices is the practice of Chinese coal merchants in hoarding stocks in Hongkew and Pootung. Their activities are not subject to any control.

Gasoline prices have risen again, due to recent falls in the exchange rate and the slackening of imports. The **Chugai Shogyo**, leading commercial daily in Tokyo, reported this week that Shanghai's gasoline imports had dropped 36 per cent during the first six months of this year due to shortage of tankers. Among suppliers of gasoline to Shanghai is Iran, the paper reported. Gasoline companies in this city are now selling their products on a strict cash basis only.

In Japanese-occupied Hongkew, according to the Nippon army organ **Tairiku Shimpo**, commodity prices have risen 20 to 60 per cent over three months ago. Vegetables are said to be scarce due to recent heavy rains, while stocks of coffee, sugar and milk, as well as canned goods, are being hoarded by dealers in anticipation of further mounting prices.

Sugar stocks in Tientsin, **Havas** reported on Sept. 3, have been placed under control by the local authorities, both retail and wholesale dealers being affected. Retailers may not sell more than 10 lbs of sugar to any one customer.

Accusations that much of the rise in commodity prices is due to the wild inflationary policy of the Chungking government were made in a report by Wang Ching-wei's Central Press Service on Sept. 1. In the 12 months up to June 30, 1941, the agency said, Chungking-controlled banks issued new banknotes to the face value of $9,000,000,000, while new issues of provincial banknotes totalled $10,000,000,000 during the same period.

The Chinese people are suffering acutely from this inflation, and the resultant rise in commodity prices, the puppet agency said. The **New China Daily News**, Japanese-controlled Chinese organ at Shanghai, also charged Chungking with responsibility for the high prices and declared that the smooth circulation of the currency of the puppet Central Reserve Bank should overcome the inflationary tendencies and restore prices to normal. The paper urged the authorities of the International Settlement and French Concession to cooperate with the Nanking Government in upholding the value of the "new fapi" and thereby help stabilize the people's livelihood and maintain peace and order.

Destitute Children in Kiangsu Province Receive Relief

Some of the 280 boys and girls from destitute families at Taichow, Kiangsu, who attended a 6-weeks' summer school held by the American Presbyterian Mission in that city, from June 23 to Aug. 3. While in school the children were given a free meal consisting of cracked wheat sent to China through the American Red Cross. The picture was taken by the Rev. and Mrs. R. P. Richardson of Taichow.

The Changed Aspect of the Exterritoriality Problem

BY ANNA GINSBOURG

The problem of the abolition of exterritoriality in China has for long been considered the most complicated issue in the field of Sino-foreign relations. On the one hand, the Powers enjoying exterritorial privileges in China have been unable to remain oblivious to the fact that this practise constitutes infringement of China's sovereignty and promised to relinquish it "as soon as the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangements for their administration, and other considerations, warranted them in so doing." On the other hand, in spite of the fact that the first declaration to this effect was made at the beginning of this century and that since then it was quite a few times reiterated, considerations of a juridical and political nature have all the time deterred the Powers from undertaking a decisive action. As a result, exterritorial status is still maintained today by most of the Powers which promised to do away with it eventually.

National Consciousness

China's ambition to get rid of exterritoriality has grown in proportion to the rise of her national consciousness and to the process of her consolidation into a progressive and modern state. When the tide of these developments reached its peak, she herself proclaimed that the time had come when exterritoriality should be abolished and even set the date for it, January 1, 1932, motivating her decision on the fact that the process of assimilation of western legal principles and the enforcement of modern codes in China had reached a point which warranted abolition on the date mentioned.

The attitude of the Powers was at that time quite favorable, and it may be safely presumed that if Japan's occupation of Manchuria had not interfered in 1931 exterritoriality in China would have been ended at the date set.

But, fortunately for both China and the foreign Powers concerned, the Manchurian adventure changed the aspect of the exterritoriality problem, reversing it completely. The menace of Japan's aggression to China's integrity suddenly became so much more real than its infringement by the exterritorial privileges enjoyed by the foreign Powers, that this issue was shelved for later consideration. And the subsequent events in Shanghai in 1932, when millions of Chinese sought refuge from Japanese bombs in the safety of the foreign settlements, upheld only by force of those very extraterritorial privileges which constituted such a sore point in China's national consciousness, well proved the prudence of this action.

Became a Blessing

This aspect of the exterritoriality problem still holds good today. Political developments in the course of the last decade have forced China to regard exterritoriality rather as a blessing than a curse, and if it could be presumed that the Powers would suddenly decide to surrender it of their own accord, it is easy to foresee what would be China's natural reaction to this move.

Officially, the exterritoriality issue between China and the foreign Powers is considered to be in abeyance. Testifying to the fact that the attitude of the Powers in respect of exterritoriality remained unchanged, however, is the British Ambassador's declaration to the Chinese Government made as recently as July 4 this year, which read:

> "On instructions from the Foreign Secretary I have the honour to inform your Excellency that, when peace is restored in the Far East, His Majesty's Government will be ready to negotiate with the Government of China for abolition of exterritorial rights, rendition of concessions and revision of treaties on the basis of reciprocity and equality."

A similar note was sent to China by the American Government. Devoid of any practical significance but important as a diplomatic gesture, these two declarations were undoubtedly made with a view to emphasizing the fact that the Powers still maintain that the abolition of exterritoriality should be negotiated between China's recognized government and the Powers concerned, to the exclusion of the interference of any third Power, interested as such a Power may be in the abolition of exterritoriality in China.

Japan vs. Exterritoriality

Japan's attitude vis-à-vis exterritoriality was well expressed in Prince Konoye's historic declaration made on December 22, 1938:

> "Japan not only respects the sovereignty of China, but she is prepared to give positive consideration to the question of the abolition of exterritoriality and of the rendition of concessions and settlements—matters which are necessary for the full independence of China."

It would appear logical in the light of this declaration that Japan should first of all, in order to demonstrate the sincerity of her intentions, surrender her own exterritorial rights in China. As up till now this has not been done, we may presume that her interpretation of "abolition of exterritoriality" in China comes very close to that given to the question in Manchukuo, where exterritoriality was terminated in 1937. The avowed desire of the Japanese to take over control of the Chinese Courts situated in the French Concession and International Settlement in Shanghai serves to confirm this presumption, for inasmuch as they would be able to assume control of the administration of justice in these areas, their exterritorial status would be greatly impaired and gradually reduced to mere fiction.

Japan Wants Courts

As the first step in this direction was already made when, by force of the Franco-Japanese accord signed on November 7, 1940, the Nanking regime took over control over the Chinese Courts in the French Concession, it is easy to believe that, provided international developments play into Japan's hands, she will not miss the least opportunity to impose her control also over the Courts in the International Settlement with the consequences mentioned above. As these Courts were established by force of the Court Agreement signed by five foreign Powers and the Chinese Government, it would be difficult for her to obtain an amicable settlement of the issue.

If, failing to obtain such, Japan should resort to force, the battle fought would determine not only the status of these Courts but the fate of all foreign concessions and settlements in China, not to speak of the future of foreign policies in the Far East. Whatever would be the outcome of this dispute, it would involve a fundamental solution of the exterritoriality problem. If Japan wins the game, the foreign Powers, without much ado, would have to withdraw from the Far East. Beyond any doubt, they would not voluntarily surrender their exterritorial status to Japan; should Japan lose the war, exterritoriality would have to go as well, for China's restored position would warrant its abolition by a series of agreements.

The International Settlement

In what measure is the maintenance of the Settlement regime dependent upon the retention of exterritoriality? In case the International Settlement should be taken over by a third Power would this involve the abrogation of exterritorial rights? On the other hand, if, theoretically speaking, the Powers relinquished their exterritorial privileges, would this endanger the position of the International Settlement? These and like questions are now constantly being asked by all those whose interests are in any way connected with the International Settlement and based upon exterritorial rights enjoyed by the foreigners. Are their misgivings justified? Is so much really dependent upon the retention of the **status quo?**

In the opinion of Judge Feetham, who was summoned to Shanghai by the British Government ten years ago to prepare a report on the status of the International Settlement, the retention of exterritorial rights by the major foreign Powers is indispensable for the maintenance of the Settlement regime in the same form as it exists today. Judge Feetham's conclusions are worthy of quotation here:

Feetham's Conclusions

> "Is the maintenance of the Settlement regime, in its essential features, and more particularly the continuance of the system of municipal government established under the Land Regulations, dependent on the maintenance of exterritorial fights by some at least of the foreign nations strongly represented in the Settlement?
>
> "From the point of view of business interests the essential features of the Settlement regime have been summed up in the word 'security'. The great concentration of wealth and business activity in the Settlement and its immediate vicinity is mainly due to the fact that the Settlement is an island of security, protected from external violence, within the limits of which law and order are maintained and personal rights, including rights of property, are respected and safe-guarded.
>
> "The factors which create security in the Settlement are Protection and Law. The Settlement is protected against external violence (I) by the presence of the armed forces of Treaty Powers, either in warships on the river or in quarters on shore and (2) by the Volunteer and Police Force maintained in the Settlement itself.
>
> "The more specific question is whether or not the maintenance of the existing system of municipal government, as established for the Settlement under the Land Regulations, is dependent on the maintenance of the system of exterritoriality?
>
> There is no doubt that the municipal constitution embodied in the Land Regulations had its origin in the necessity of providing for the group of foreigners resident in the Settlement who were subjects of different countries having exterritorial rights and were therefore not subject to any common code of laws—the means of united action as a single unit both for ordinary municipal purposes and for the protection of life and property, under regulations which would be binding to all alike.
>
> "An examination of the Land Regulations with this question in mind has, however, led me to the conclusion that the existing system of municipal government, as established under the

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Land Regulations, is not only closely interwoven with the system of exterritoriality, but is, under existing circumstances in China, so dependent upon that system that it would be impossible for it to continue if there were a general relinquishment of exterritorial rights."

Is It Outlived?

Leaving aside all considerations of a temporary political nature, due to which the problem of exterritoriality in China assumes a new aspect, the question which any foreign national should pose at this juncture is: Is exterritoriality in such form as it exists today any longer justifiable? Has not this institution outlived itself? Should not the conscious public opinion of all progressive countries unanimously advocate its ultimate abolition?

Exterritoriality as an institution was known even to the ancient Greeks and Phoenecians, who recognized differences in religion as the primary reason for placing persons under special jurisdictions. In mediaeval Europe foreign consuls usually acted as judges for their nationals. Reasons for establishing exterritoriality in China, Japan and other eastern countries were complaints against the laws and the administration of justice in these countries, from which the foreigners were anxious to exempt themselves.

Besides China, exterritoriality existed in Turkey, Japan, Siam, Algiers, Madagascar, Samoa, Congo, Korea, Tripoli, Cyprus, Bosnia and Herzogovina, Greece, Rumania, Serbia, Montenegro, Bulgaria, Zanzibar, Tonga, Tunis, Morocco and Egypt. All these countries, with the single exception of China, have done with exterritoriality either by force of unilateral agreements or other methods. Thus Turkey abolished it by a series of international agreements, Japan did the same upon the condition of allowing an intervening period for the new Japanese law codes to come into effect. Siam employed the same technique with slight modifications. In these three countries exterritoriality was abolished, respectively, in 1923, 1894 and 1920. In Algiers, Madagascar, Samoa, Congo, Korea, and Tripoli exterritoriality was ended by annexation. In a number of others, namely, Cyprus, Bosnia and Herzogovina, it was terminated by transfer of jursidiction. Countries where exterritoriality was ended by separation or revolution were Greece (1830), Rumania (1877), Serbia (1878) and Bulgaria. In some regions exterritoriality ended through a protectorate, as in Zanzibar, Tonga, Tunis, Morocco and Egypt.

China Lags Behind

From the foregoing we can see that at the time when China concluded treaties providing for exterritoriality with foreign Powers (the first such treaty she concluded in 1843 and the last in 1908) other countries were already trying to get rid of it. China's determination to abolish exterritoriality may be said to have begun at the dawn of the 20th century. In pursuance of Article XI of the International Protocol of September 7, 1901, new commercial treaties were made between China and several foreign Powers by which the latter engaged to relinquish their exterritorial status in China when they were satisfied that "the state of Chinese laws, the arrangement for their administration, and other conditions would warrant them in so doing."

When China entered into the World War on the side of the Allies, German exterritorial privileges in China were abolished; the same took place with regard to Austria. As a result of the

Russian Revolution, Russia surrendered her exterritorial rights in China in 1924. All these events, serving as impulse for general abolition of exterritoriality were, however, incidental.

Start Made in 1919

The first decisive step made by China towards negotiations for abolition of exterritoriality was made in 1919 when she submitted at the Versailles Conference her memorandum on "Questions for Readjustment." The Conference was too preoccupied to go into this memorandum, but the Washington Conference, soon after in November, 1921, afforded China another opportunity of raising this question. At the 6th meeting of the Washington Conference, at which were present representatives of the United States, Belgium, Great Britain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, China and Japan, China was given the first real opportunity to voice her grievances. The Chinese delegates argued that the system was derogatory to China's sovereign rights, that multiplicity of foreign Courts gave rise to a perplexing situation, that there were uncertainties in the administration of the law and that it was disadvantageous to the Chinese that foreigners, under cover of exterritoriality could claim immunity from taxes which the Chinese themselves had to pay.

The Conference decided to send a Commission to China to investigate conditions on the spot. This commission arrived in China in January, 1926 and prepared a complete report of its observations which was published in September, 1926. This report suggested various elementary reforms prerequisite to the abolition of exterritoriality, namely: completion of the Chinese Codes, uniform procedure for the enactment, promulgation and rescission of laws, extension of the system of modern courts and prisons, and adequate financial provision for the maintenance of courts, detention houses, prisons, and their personnel.

The 1929 Declaration

As mentioned above, four years after the report of the Commission, namely, on December 28, 1929, the Chinese Government made a declaration of the abolition of exterritoriality at a set date, claiming that the judiciary and codes had already reached the standard specified in the Commission's report. One may assume that these claims were exaggerated at that time and that a lengthier period of time was necessary for assimilating the principles embodied in the Commission's recommendations. However, it must be admitted at the same time that since China realized that the abolition of exterritoriality is dependent upon the state of her laws and their practical application, she has striven hard to attain the stage "which would warrant the abolition of exterritorial rights."

In course of the last decade, foreigners living in the territory of the French Concession and International Settlement in Shanghai have been able to witness the working of the Chinese Courts and they almost unanimously declare that the Chinese judiciary has made tremendous progress during these years. It may be emphatically declared without any reservations that the preliminary stage of abolition of exterritorial privileges in China has been passed long ago, and that when world peace is restored, the issue should come before the first Peace Conference as one of those problems the gross injustice of which demands immediate adjustment.

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Japanese Consular Police Fired On

Despite most stringent measures adopted by the Japanese in the Hongkew area against possible terrorist outbreaks since the last shooting there about three weeks ago, anti-Japanese terrorism broke loose again on the morning of Sept. 6 when a number of gunmen fired at Sergeant Miyanaka and Constable Isoda of the Japanese Consular Police on East Hanbury Road near Point Road.

On the morning of Sept. 9, hard on the heels of the Hongkew incident, Chinese terrorists shot and fatally wounded Detective-Sergeant Muneo Yamaguchi, attached to the Foreign Affairs Section of the Shanghai Municipal Police. The shooting took place as the policeman was alighting from a trolley at the intersection of Gordon and Penang Roads. The terrorists escaped but a Chinese bystander was wounded when a Chinese police constable opened fire on the gunmen.

Sergeant Miyanaka was slightly injured in the shoulder and was rushed to the Foo Ming Hospital where the bullet was extracted in an emergency operation. Constable Isoda, however, escaped unscathed and made a futile attempt to arrest the gunmen.

Gunmen All Escape

All gangsters had made good their escape before the Japanese authorities started a large-scale searching of Chinese civilians. Immediately following the shooting of Sergeant Miyanaka, Japanese Gendarmes, together with the Japanese Naval Landing Party, cordoned off the area and closed all bridges in the Hongkew, Wayside and Yangtszepoo districts. Strict searches of all vehicles and pedestrians were made, and pedestrians, including foreigners, were not allowed to cross the East Seward Road bridge and the Broadway bridge from 8:30 in the morning until noon.

A daring daylight kidnapping was staged early in the morning of Sept. 7 when Wu Chi-sheng, general manager of the Chung Hwa Rubber Industrial Company, was abducted from his home on Route de Zikawei by a gang of 11 men. Arriving at Wu's house at about 7 a.m., the gang compelled the police watchman to accompany them and took the manager out of bed in his bathrobe.

"Not a Kidnapping"

Later investigation revealed that the incident was not a kidnapping, but an "arrest" allegedly ordered by the Wang Ching-wei organ at 76 Jessfield Road. It will be recalled that about four months ago two members of the same company were arrested by men from 76 Jessfield Road under the alleged charge of producing airplane tires for Chungking. Supplementing their claim, members of 76 Jessfield alleged that several airplane tires were found in that establishment, and that these together with several ledgers were seized.

Another kidnapping was staged on Sept. 8 when Kiung Tze-tsoong, 33-year-old Chinese merchant, on leaving his home off Great Western Road in his personal car, was abducted by armed desperadoes who forced the chauffeur out and drove away with the victim. Police authorities immediately circulated the licence number of the victim's car, No. 9480, and commenced investigations.

Late on Sept. 7 a foreign inspector of the S.M.P. was reported to have experienced temporary detention in the headquarters of the Japanese Naval Landing Party under the alleged charge of intentionally breaking a wooden board bearing Japanese charaters. Another foreign policeman later revealed that the detained policeman had, on official business, visited a Chinese hotel in the Wayside district, owned by a Wang Ching-wei man.

Greatly displeased, the proprietor phoned to the Japanese authorities and

they dispatched a military truck with some 20 to 30 men who took the inspector with them. Communication with S.M.P. headquarters on Foochow Road brought about the release of the inspector, it was reported.

Terror in France; Marcel Gitton Dies

The campaign of terror being waged by patriotic Frenchmen against representatives of the Vichy regime and the German army of occupation in France reached new intensity during the past ten days, being highlighted by the killing of German soldiers in Paris and the assassination of M. Marcel Gitton, former Communist member of the Chamber of Deputies.

Stern reprisals are being taken by the German authorities in occupied France, where a number of persons held as hostages have been made to face firing squads, while special tribunals of the Vichy regime continue to hand down the death penalty, hard-labor prison terms and life sentences against alleged Communist Party members.

M. Gitton met his death in Paris on Sept. 4 when he was shot and fatally wounded by an unknown assailant upon leaving the Town Hall. Threatening letters were found in his home after the shooting. Prominent for many years as a Communist deputy, M. Gitton quit the Communist Party shortly after the outbreak of the European war in 1939. After the Franco-German armistice, he joined the Popular Party headed by M. Jacques Doriot, another Communist turncoat who last week led an "Anti-Bolshevik Legion" to the eastern front to aid the Germans against Russia.

Reports received in Vichy from Paris, **Havas** reported Sept. 8, disclosed that three French hostages were shot by the Germans on Sept. 6 as retaliation for the murder of a German non-commissioned officer in Paris three days previously. The trio were said to be Communists who had been arrested Aug. 13 following an anti-German demonstration, at which 60 demonstrators were arrested.

The same report revealed that following demonstrations in Paris by "Jewish minorities," more than 100 Jews, members of the liberal professions—mostly members of the Paris bar—were arrested and held responsible by the Germans for the "disorders." More arrests followed and in all some 6,000 Jews were rounded up and sent to a concentration camp.

Among prominent Communists shortly to be brought to trial before a Vichy tribunal, **Havas** reports, is M. Gabriel Peri, a former Communist member of the Chamber of Deputies in Popular Front days and editor of the French Communist daily, **Humanite**. M. Peri was arrested when the Communist Party was proscribed some time ago. The Communist newspaper was illegalized, but according to some reports still makes its appearance, being printed on an underground press.

French Envoy in Thailand Joins de Gaulle Cause

M. Roger Garreau, French charge d'affaires in Bangkok, left that city by plane on Sept. 2, bound for Cairo, where he intends to join the Free French movement of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, **Domei** reported from the Thai capital. M. Garreau's post at Bangkok has been taken over by M. Paul Millet, first secretary at the French Embassy in Chungking, who arrived in Bangkok on Aug. 31 to fill the post as charge d'affaires ad interim.

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Mr. Hull Allays Chinese Fears

Mild fears entertained in China over the possible trend of American-Japanese parleys in Washington were laid at rest on Sept. 5 when Secretary of State Cordell Hull assured Dr. Hu Shih, the Chinese Ambassador, that China had nothing to fear from the exploratory talks, **International News Service** reported.

Mr. Hull was in conference with the Chinese envoy for 45 minutes, but nothing further was revealed as to the nature of the interview.

According to the same report, Japan has been bluntly told by Washington that she must abandon her alliance with the Axis and her policy of territorial expansion if she desires a Pacific understanding. It was being left to Tokyo, the report said, to decide whether Japan should stake her future on better relations with the United States or risk a conflict in the hope of sharing in spoils that would result from an Axis victory. All attempts to appease Japan are at an end, the dispatch asserted.

A Washington report by **I.N.S.** on Tuesday of this week quoted diplomatic circles in the U.S. capital as believing that Japan was considering abandonment of her alliance with the Axis and rapprochement with the United States.

An announcement of major importance to Japanese-American relations was expected to be made in Washington some time this week, the report declared.

Structure and Work of Chinese Currency Board

Official members of the Chinese Currency Stabilization Board are Messrs A. Manuel Fox (American), K. P. Chen (Chinese) and E. L. Hall-Patch (British). Mr. Hall-Patch is serving in a temporary capacity pending appointment of a permanent British representative.

For each of the members there is an alternate: Mr. William H. Taylor (American) for Mr. Fox and Messrs Tsuyu Pei and Hsi Ti-mo for K. P. Chen.

The head office of the Board is in Chungking, with a sub-office in Hongkong. Hongkong also acts for Shanghai and has jurisdiction over or contact with foreign banks. A sub-committee is located there which decides day-to-day developments under authority of the head office at Chungking.

Mr. K. P. Chen generally acts for Dr. H. H. Kung, China's Minister of Finance.

In Chungking is located an Operating Committee composed of 14 or 15 leading Chinese bankers, supposedly representing interests all over the country. This Committee in turn has a sub-committee of five which functions constantly. The Committee itself is believed to be of a political-economic character, its function being to keep the Finance Minister in touch with the country and Chinese bankers in line with Chungking policy.

President Lines Deny Rumored Shift to Manila

A denial was issued on Sept. 8 by the Shanghai office of the American President Lines, of a report by the Japanese **Domei** agency to the effect that the Far Eastern head office of the company was to be shifted from Shanghai to Manila. Two officials of the line—George J. McCarthy, general passenger agent for the Orient, and D. Tinling, freight traffic manager for the Orient—went to Manila on the President Garfield recently to take care of increased traffic in that port. The rest of the Shanghai staff are still here and there is no intention to transfer the head office to Manila, officials of the line stated.

Keswick On Staff of Alfred Duff-Cooper

Shanghai residents received a surprise on Tuesday of this week when dispatches from Manila, reporting the arrival there of Mr. Alfred Duff-Cooper, former British Minister of Information and now on a special mission to the Far East, disclosed that Mr. W. J. Keswick, former chairman of the Council of the International Settlement in Shanghai, had also arrived as a member of Mr. Duff-Cooper's staff.

Mr. Keswick was shot and wounded in the arm at the annual meeting of Settlement ratepayers held at the Race Course last January. He resigned the chairmanship of the Council and proceeded to the United States. He told newsmen in Manila, where the Duff-Cooper party arrived by the Anzac Clipper, that he expected to return to Shanghai at the end of the war and again take charge of the vast interests of his firm, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Mr. Duff-Cooper, who is to act as representative of the British War Cabinet in the Far East, with headquarters at Singapore, said he expected to spend three to four months out here and hoped to visit the Netherlands Indies and Australia, Hongkong, Chungking and Burma. He also expects to investigate the possibility of supplying British Far Eastern raw materials, including rubber, to Soviet Russia.

Yoshizawa Named Envoy To French Indo-China

Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, former Japanese Foreign minister and more lately Japan's chief delegate to Netherlands Indies-Japanese economic conferences in Batavia, was appointed Special Ambassador and Plenipotentiary Representative to French Indo-China, it was announced in Tokyo on Sept. 9.

Interviewed after his appointment, Mr. Yoshizawa, now 67 years old, said, "It isn't for an old man like me to go out again, but Admiral Toyoda (the Foreign Minister) insisted, so I finally accepted. Nothing to be sorry about. In a national emergency everyone who is able should do his part and work."

In addition to other official posts, Mr. Yoshizawa was once Japan's ambassador to France, and during the League of Nations' sessions dealing with the Manchurian "incident" in 1931-32, he represented Japan at Geneva.

S.M.C. Levies Special Rate on Business Premises

In order to increase its revenues and help meet the municipal deficit, the Shanghai Municipal Council at its meeting on Sept. 3 decided to levy a Special Rate on business premises in the International Settlement in accordance with recommendations made by the Council's New Sources of Taxation Sub-Committee.

Category "A"

All premises other than those used for purely residential purposes and other than those under Category "B", which are used for the housing of gainful occupations including offices, shops, pawnshops, factories, godowns, wharves, etc., to be assessed at an annual special rate of 8% of the assessed value of the premises occupied.

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Stock, gold bar and commodity exchanges to be assessed at an annual special rate of 15% of the assessed value of the premises occupied.

The new levy will be imposed as from Jan. 1, 1942 and is expected to yield approximately $7,000,000 per annum.

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U.S. Destroyer in Clash With U-Boat

UNIDENTIFIED PLANE SINKS U.S. SHIP IN RED SEA

An American merchant ship, the "Steel Seafarer," was sunk in the Red Sea on Sept. 7 after being attacked by an airplane of unknown nationality, according to announcement from Washington on Tuesday of this week. All members of the crew were saved. The vessel was the second American freighter to be sent to the bottom recently, the other being the s.s. Robin Moor, which was sunk in the Atlantic.

An incident, the most serious yet between "neutral" America and belligerent Germany, occurred Sept. 4 when the U.S.S. Greer, a destroyer, got into an encounter with a German submarine in the North Atlantic while carrying United States mails to American-occupied Iceland.

The original announcement by the Navy Department in Washington, issued Sept. 5, said that the U.S.S. Greer had been attacked by a U-boat of unknown identity and that the destroyer had dropped a number of depth charges by way of defensive counter-attack. The U-boat fired several torpedoes at the destroyer, the announcement asserted.

Berlin fairly promptly admitted that the submarine involved was a Nazi craft, but declared that the U.S.S. Greer attacked first and that the submarine fired its torpedoes at the destroyer only in self-defense. Nazi spokesmen alleged that the destroyer chased the submarine for about 12 hours in an endeavor to sink it.

The U. S. Navy Department stuck by its version of the incident and reiterated the statement that the U-boat had attacked first. In view of Nazi denials of aggressive action or intent, it is believed that Washington will content itself with making a "protest for the record" to Berlin.

Nazi Press Rages

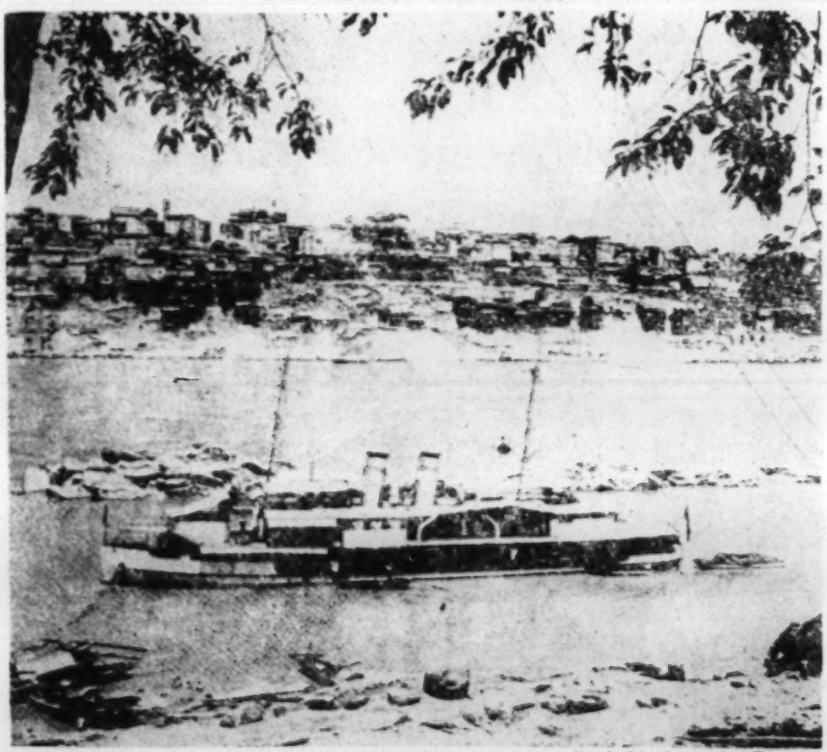
Meanwhile, the Nazi press has embarked on a violent campaign against the United States, charging that the Greer-submarine incident was deliberately engineered by the United States Government in order to arouse the American people against Germany and persuade them to abandon their anti-war attitude.

The **New York Times**, on the other hand, charged that the Nazi submarine attack on the Greer was not an isolated incident but part of a deliberate campaign aimed at closing the sea lanes of the North Atlantic and thereby nullifying the whole purpose of the Lease-Lend Act.

Germany had plainly stated that she would attack any American ships entering war zones, the paper continued, and it was therefore time to recognize the realities of the situation. "We are no longer neutral in this war. As a result of Congress' adoption of the Lease-Lend Act we are definitely in the war." The paper then urged repeal of the neutrality act, the arming of American ships, and dispatching them on appointed missions under the protection of the Navy.

According to a **Transocean** report, dated from New York on Sept. 6, the Administration plans to ask Congress to so alter the Neutrality Act as to permit American merchant shipping to enter war zones and call at belligerent ports, particularly the ports of Great Britain.

Scarred But Still Afloat



Carl Mydans in Time

The U. S. Yangtsze Patrol gunboat, Tutuila, which has been "frozen" at Chungking for four years because of the Japanese blockade of the Lower Yangtsze. Although the Tutuila has a "safe" anchorage, well away from Chungking proper, it frequently has been hit by splinters from Japanese airbombs dropped in the vicinity of the ship. The Tutuila is a sister-ship of the U.S.S. Panay, which the Japanese bombed and sank near Nanking at the beginning of the Japanese invasion in 1937. The Japanese paid for the Panay and recently offered to pay damages suffered by the Tutuila. Americans in Chungking are certain that the Japanese have tried to hit the Tutuila, but the Japanese disavow any such intention.

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Japan's War Stocks Said Very Large

The Japanese army and navy hold in Japan, Korea, Manchuria and occupied China large stocks of munitions and other military and naval equipment, also raw materials and fuel, estimated as sufficient to enable Japan, while continuing the war in China, to withstand an Anglo-American trade embargo for about one year or to fight a southward "blitzkrieg" for some six months, a correspondent of the London "Economist" reported on Sept. 6, according to **Reuter.**

Stocks at Japan's disposal were said to include large quantities of iron ore, iron and steel scrap, coal, fuel oil, gasoline, lubricants, rubber, non-ferrous metals, rice, clothing material and leather.

The supply of manganese, molybdenum and tungsten in Manchuria is ample for the needs of Japan's industries, Mr. Toshio Yamaguchi, professor of engineering at Tokyo Imperial University, declared at Moji upon his arrival there Sept. 6 from a trip through Manchukuo.

Gaimusho Gates Removed

But judging by a report out of Tokyo by **Domei** on Sept. 8 the position with regard to scrap-iron is not nearly so satisfactory. The report said that the black iron gates of the Japanese Foreign Office, standing 12 feet high and weighing more than one and a half tons, had been taken down and added to Japan's scrap-iron pile after swinging on hinges anchored in granite posts since about 1911.

With a view to placing Japan's aluminum industry upon a self-sufficient basis, the South Seas Development Company last week announced its decision to begin intensified development of a bauxite mine at Palau in the Japanese mandated islands, through the medium of a subsidiary company to be capitalized at Yen 10,000,000. If plans materialize, the mine will supply Japan's aluminum industry with 75 per cent of its raw material requirements, **Domei** reported from Tokyo.

Indicating the attention which Japan is paying to the drive for economic self-sufficiency, Premier Konoye last week told a round-table conference of representatives of the government and war industries that Japan, facing the gravest crisis in her history, could only surmount the emergency by the most effective mobilization of the nation's economic power. Development of Japan's economic resources, he said, must be raised to the highest degree.

The idea was echoed at the same meeting by Lieut.-Gen. Teiichi Suzuki, president of the Planning Board, who said that "not a single man, not a single sen, not a single ton of materials must be wasted in the economic drive to break through the crisis."

Antelope Horn Prices Increased Twenty Times

The price of antelope horn, a pharmaceutical product used in China for centuries for its curative properties, is now 20 times higher than prior to the Sino-Japanese hostilities, according to a **Havas** report from Peking this week. The price is now $11,000 per catty in Federal Reserve Bank currency, the report stated.

Another report by the same agency said that the business of curio dealers in Peking has been seriously affected by the recent rise in the exchange value of F.R.B. currency as compared with the Shanghai dollar. Decline in the curio trade generally, the report said, has brought about a situation in which rare objects can now be purchased at a discount of 60 to 70 per cent in shops of the Chigshanchu curio market outside the Hatamen Gate.

Who's Who in China

Dr. Liu Teh-chi, physician, born in Nanchang, Kiangsi province, 1903; attended Yale-in-China, Changsha, 1921-23; Hunan-Yale Medical College, Changsha, 1923-27; St. John's University Medical School, Shanghai, 1927-1928; assistant resident physician, Peking Union Medical College Hospital, 1928-29; assistant resident physician, First Red Cross Hospital, Shanghai, 1929-30; resident physician in Division of Pulmonary Diseases, First Red Cross Hospital, Shanghai, 1930-32; instructor in medicine, National Medical College of Shanghai, 1932-34; Rockefeller Fellowship student for the study of tuberculosis in Europe and U.S.A., 1934-35; assistant professor of medicine, National Medical College of Shanghai, 1935-37, and concurrently superintendent, Tai Kai Pao Hospital, Liuho, 1936-37; chief physician-in-charge, Ching Chong Memorial Hospital, Kiangwan, 1937; chief physician in charge of Pulmonary Division, Hungjao Hospital, Shanghai since 1937; author of "Anti-Tuberculosis" ("抗痨") in Chinese. Address: 204 Seymour Road, Shanghai.

Dr. Liu Teh-chi
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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Mrs. Wang Tai-hsuan, wife of a Chinese soldier in active service in Hunan Province, who recently gave birth to triplets, was given a grant of $500 by the Hunan Provincial Government.

*

The government of Nicaragua, Central America, has ordered the closure of all German consulates in the country, according to report from Managua, on Sept. 7. The action was taken in retaliation for Germany's action in closing Nicaraguan consulates in German territory.

*

Dr. Wei Tao-ming, recently appointed Chinese minister to the Vichy Government, arrived in New York on Sept. 7, en route to his post. In an interview in the New York papers, Dr. Wei urged the United States to send more war supplies to China.

*

J. Keith Waller, first secretary of the new Australian Legation in China, arrived at Chungking from Rangoon by airplane on Sept. 7. Mr. Waller will make arrangements for the opening of the new legation by the new minister, Sir Harold Eggleston, who is expected to arrive in Chungking at the end of the present month.

*

The estate of the late Yang Pei-chih, wealthy Chinese resident of Chengtu who died recently, will yield $3,000,000 in inheritance taxes to the Chinese Government, according to **Kuomin** report from Chungking on Sept. 7. The report stated it was the first assessment on a large estate under the new inheritance tax law.

*

U. S. Naval patrols at the U. S. Naval Air Station at Seattle, fired four shots to halt a press boat, which violated the regulations against taking photographs within the air station zone when two Soviet Russian flying boats arrived at Seattle on Sept. 6. The Soviet planes carried 48 technicians to the United States to make an investigation of airplane factories.

*

A Chinese restaurant cook named Young Ho Kown, in New York, built for himself a new airplane, his own invention, which carried 25 cubic feet of helium gas over each wing. The object of the gas was to prevent the plane from nose-diving into the earth, but it failed on the initial take-off, due to stopping of the motor, according to the report. Kown, who is 37 years old, spent U.S.$6,000 on his invention.

*

Myron Taylor, who is President Roosevelt's personal representative to the Vatican, flew to Europe on Sunday, Sept. 7 and carried special messages from the President to the Pope and also to Admiral William D. Leahy, Ambassador to France. Mr. Taylor was scheduled to meet Admiral Leahy at Barcelona on Monday, following which he was to proceed to Rome, expecting to reach that city by Sept. 13. Admiral Leahy conferred with a number of high French officials at Vichy prior to his departure for Barcelona.

*

According to **Domei** two members of the Nanking Government, Chen Chung-fu, Kuomintang leader, and Admiral Jen Yuan-tao, Navy Minister, will shortly go to Tokyo where they will represent Nanking at the unveiling of a monument, which has been erected in Sojiji Temple, Tsurumi, Yokohama, in honor of Japanese who were said to have assisted the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen in initiating his revolutionary movement, which eventually resulted in the overthrow of the Manchus.

James Montgomery Flagg, famous artist, has selected Madame Chiang Kai-shek as one of the four representative "Democratic beautic beauties" of the world. The others were the Duchess of Kent, as representing Hope, the Hollywood actress, Loretta Young, as representing Happiness, and Senora Getulio Vargas, wife of the President of Brazil, as representing Honor. Madame Chiang Kai-shek will represent Humanity, this being the fourth of the H's as distinguishing the Democracies from Totalitarian nations. Mr. Flagg made the selections from 700 photographs, according to the **United Press** account.

*

President Karl T. Compton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Morris L. Cooke, of the Office of Production Management at Washington, have acceptel posts as technical consultants of the Technical Department of the American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives. The two men are rated as the most qualified machine technicians in the United States. According to a report issued by United China Relief headquarters in New York, graduate students in engineering and the sciences at Massachusetts Institute of Technology will attempt to solve the problem of adapting modern American industrial methods to the small-scale, decentralized "vestpocket" industries of west China, which have developed in that area since the Japanese invasion of the industrialized coastal provinces. Prof. R. L. Sackett, Dean of Pennsylvania State College, and Prof. T. T. Reed, head of the Department of Mines, Columbia University, have also offered the services of themselves and their schools to the Chinese cooperatives.

The popular American films, "Charge of the Light Brigade," "Submarine Patrol," "Oklahoma Kid," "Destry Rides Again," and "Sincerity," have been prohibited in Japan, according to **Havas** from Tokyo this week. The Japanese announcement said that these films were "unhealthy," hence could not be shown in the country. They also announced that in future all films "depicting love stories as well as gangsters" would be banned. Eight American companies now distributing Hollywood productions in Japan will be limited to five films a month, stated the report.

*

The Japanese Welfare Ministry announced on Sept. 7 that it would give presents of cotton underwear, flannel swaddling-clothes, a letter of felicitation and a manuel on proper methods of bringing up babies, to the parents of all newly-born infants in the country. Since the annual baby crop in Japan is about 1,000,000, the Ministry is now trying to find new sources of revenue in order to finance the donations. The suggestion to give the presents was made by Yuzo Yamamoto, popular novelist, who thought the scheme would contribute toward a rise in the Japanese birthrate, which has declined rapidly since the beginning of the Sino-Japanese war.

*

Prof. Lo Hsiang-lin of National Sun Yat-sen University, now located at Kweilin, Kwangsi province, has announced the recent discovery of a complete record of the "family tree" of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Father of the Republic. The discovery was made in a district along the East River in Kwangtung and indicated that Dr. Sun's ancestors (12 generations) originally resided in Honan before the Tang Dynasty (618-906 A.D.) The family, according to the record, moved to Kiangsi in the reign of Emperor Tang Hsi-tsung and at the end of the Yuan Dynasty (1280-1367 A.D.) moved again to Kwangtung.

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Mr. and Mrs. John R. Morris, both well known in the Far East, were married at Reno, Nevado, July 30. Mr. Morris is chief of the Far Eastern Division of the **United Press**, while Mrs. Morris, formerly Miss Margarette Tittman of Hillsboro, New Mexico, frequently visited her uncle and aunt, Judge and Mrs. Milton J. Helmick of the U.S.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Morris.

Court, at Shanghai. The picture, reproduced from the **San Francisco Chronicle**, was taken shortly after the couple returned to San Francisco from Reno. The accompanying article said that Mr. Morris had resided in the Far East for 19 years and "had successfully dodged bullets, bombs and flying mortar while covering wars, revolutions and upheavals of nature such as typhoons, tidal waves and earthquakes." Mr. Morris stated in the interview that he did not know whether the headquarters of **United Press** would be continued at Shanghai or removed to Manila. He also said that whether or not Mrs. Morris would accompany him back to China, "depended upon the State Department.'

*

Roderick Egal, leader of the Free French group at Shanghai, arrived in Singapore on Sept. 6 and was received by Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, Commander-in-Chief of British Naval Forces in the Far East, and also by Air Chief-Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham. Both congratulated Mr. Egal on his release from detention at Hanoi by the Vichy colonial administration. The interview took place at the Naval Base in the presence of Charles Baron, delegate of Gen. de Gaulle. The British officers, according to a report in Shanghai by the **Free French News Agency**, expressed their sympathy for the Free French movement.

*

The correspondent of the **North-China Daily News** at Tatsienlu, Tibetan border town, told of a trip through that region by three well-known foreigners in China, W. W. Ritchie, adviser to the Chinese Ministry of Communications; B. M. Barry, of Barry and Dodwell, Chungking, and E. Drumright, second secretary of the American Embassy. The party left Chungking, China's war-time capital, on July 14 and traveled by motor car as far as Tienchuen on the new motor road between Yaan and Kangting, which is only four days from Tatsienlu. The party covered the distance from Chungking to Tatsienlu in seven traveling days, said to have been a record. The correspondent said, however, that the new road is still "far from completed sufficiently to permit motor travel between the Land of the Lamas and the Land of Sinim." At Tatsienlu the party visited numerous lamasaries where one may revolve an enormous drum upon which are inscribed some millions of prayers. The priests believe that the act of revolving the huge cylinder is equivalent to saying a million prayers—which prompted one of the visitors to suggest the possible use of electricity. The party had hoped to visit a point where it is possible to view the splendor of Gong Da, famous mountain 24,900 feet high, but rainy weather prevented them from obtaining more than a fleeting glimpse of the snow peak. On the outward journey the party climbed the Judo Pass, which is 15,000 feet high, and returned by the Jae-si-la pass, which is 16,000 feet.

*

Prof. Singh, Indian fortune-teller, was declared not guilty and a charge of obtaining $865 fraudulently from a love-sick client was dismissed in the British Police Court by Registrar C. H. Haines on Aug. 30. According to the evidence, Hastam Khan, 19-year-old youth, by occupation an occulist, claimed that he was deeply in love with a Chinese girl who had spurned his advances. Khan went to Prof. Singh, who told him that he would cause the girl to go to him (Khan) for the sum of $499. This was on August 1, but when the girl failed to show up, Khan again visited the fortune-teller and was told that a further payment of $299 would be necessary. Khan paid over the sum and waited patiently in his home until Aug. 6, but there was no Chinese girl. The visits to the fortune-teller continued for several days, each resulting in payments of articles of value or clothing, until the heart-sick lover's wardrobe was so depleted that he scarcely could appear in public. Khan stated in Court that he had met the girl only once and failed to get her address or telephone number. On one occasion Prof. Singh told the lover to burn certain articles of clothing and place the ashes in three small parcels, one to be worn under his arm and the others to be buried in his home. He was told that this would certainly cause the girl to come to him. But it was of no avail so Hastam Khan had Prof. Singh arrested. Registrar Haines, after weighing the evidence, dismissed the case on the ground that "it was merely one man's word against another's." Prof. Singh disputed Khan's allegation that he, the fortune-teller, had gone into a trance and had demanded a fee of $865. He said he had only charged $20, which was nominal. Khan said that the long wait for the girl to show up "had caused the flame in his heart to die," hence he wanted his money back. Neither of the parties could produce any witnesses.

*

Vice-Admiral Joseph K. Taussig, who served with the American relief expedition which marched from Tientsin to Peking to relieve the besieged legations in the Boxer Rebellion, was retired from active duty in the U.S. Navy on Sept. 1. Admiral Taussig was born of American parents in Dresden, Germany on Aug. 30, 1877. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1899 and the Naval War College in 1920. He also had extensive experience in the Philippine campaign, Cuban pacification, Nicaraguan campaign. He has been the recipient of numerous medals, including one for conspicuous bravery in action in the Boxer campaign. He was assistant chief of naval operations, 1933-1936.

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EVENTS IN BRIEF

A startling headline in the local British organ, **North-China Daily News**, "Russia Eliminates British Empire from International," turned out to have no international political significance. It referred to the defeat of the local British softball team by the Russian team in the Shanghai International Softball League.

*

The Customs authorities at New York have detained 16 German UFA films, which recently arrived for display in the United States. The action was taken, according to **Reuters**, to prevent the showing in the United States of further Nazi films similar to "Victory in the West." The German authorities banned the showing of American films in Germany or occupied countries more than a year ago.

*

President Roosevelt has again denied that Francis B. Sayre, U. S. High Commissioner to the Philippines, is to be displaced—this time by Dr. Henry F. Grady, former Assistant Secretary of State, and now special economic investigator in the Philippines. The President said that rumors that Mr. Sayre might be recalled to Washington had been in circulation for some time but were untrue.

*

Miss Yang Chuan-fang, student in West China Union University, committed suicide in the air force barracks at Chengtu on Aug. 16. She left a note stating that she had killed herself "so that she could join her dead fiancee", fighter-pilot Huang Yung-fa, who was killed in action early in August while fighting single-handedly against three Japanese pursuit planes, which were bombing Chengtu. When she learned of Huang's death the girl went to the barracks and took his revolver, which she found under his pillow, and shot herself. She asked that she be buried with her dead fiancee.

*

Several hundred members and guests of the American University Club attended the annual outing of the organization at St. John's University campus on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 6. Entertainment included a number of childrens' games, a softball game between the University Club team and the team of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, and tea. Among those who attended was C. C. Pan, Commissioner of the new West Shanghai Special Police, who is a former student of St. John's University.

*

Of the 34 ambulances donated to China by relief organizations in the United States, 10 have been assigned to the medical relief department of the Chinese Red Cross, four have been assigned to the Chinese National Red Cross Headquarters at Chungking and two to the headquarters in Kunming. Five of the ambulances have been turned over to the China National Health Administration for use at hospitals and clinics along the Burma road, and three others will be used for other emergency service at the Health Administration Headquarters in Kunming. Five other ambulances will be used by the Southwest Transport Company, also for emergency service on the Burma road, while the five additional ambulances will be held for future allocation and may be assigned to the New Life Movement Medical Unit now being organized. The ambulances assigned for service on the Burma road will be used in connection with 16 new hospitals, each containing 50 beds, which are being set up between Lashio and Kunming.

The Ocean Vigil, new 10,000-ton freighter, which was being built for Great Britain in the Richmond Shipyards near San Francisco, went on a rampage following its launching on Sept. 1 and ran into a Soviet Russian freighter, the Minsk, 3,600 tons, and then smashed into the pier where a large crowd was assembled to observe the launching. There were no casualties, but the Russian ship as well as the new freighter was seriously damaged. The accident was caused by the high wind.

*

The Office of Production Management at Washington has ordered all Manila fiber and cordage in the Philippines be placed under full priority control, the object being to conserve available supplies for national defense purposes. The hemp supplies in the Islands were placed in three classes, the first two being available for defense purposes, fishing, oil lines and mining, while the lower grade classification may be sold to the public. The abaca plant, from which Manila hemp is produced, is grown exclusively in the Philippines and the supplies are restricted. The hemp industry was largely in the control of the Japanese colony at Davao.

*

There are 50 retired U. S. Navy men in Shanghai, 10 more in Hongkong and in addition 25 widows of deceased sailors at Shanghai, who are in serious financial circumstances due to the enforcement of the freezing order. The naval reservists receive an average of US$40 monthly, while the widows receive pensions averaging US$25 monthly. Most of the persons affected by the order are Chinese who served as stewards and boys on American gunboats, some having been with Dewey in the battle of Manila Bay. However, there are several American citizens in the group who also are affected by the order. It was reported that an exception had been made in the case of the Americans, who have been permitted to draw sufficient for their living expenses, or for a trip to the United States. None of the men or the widows of service men here has received any checks since May. Each individual affected by the freezing order has been asked to make a report on his status through the State Department.

*

Alfred Katz, who has been representative of United Artists in Japan, has arrived in Shanghai, where he will have charge of the office here, following the departure on home leave of Joseph C. Goltz. Mr. Goltz has resided in the Far East for three years, two of which he spent in Japan and one in Shanghai. Prior to coming to China, Mr. Goltz represented United Artists in South America.

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Carrol D. Alcott, best known and most popular radio broadcaster and commentator, is scheduled to depart for the United States on vacation on Sept. 15. Mr. Alcott, who was previously police reporter on **The China Press,** began his news broadcasts in 1938 and, excepting for brief periods, has given three or four broadcasts daily since that time. Mr. Alcott's broadcasts are eagerly listened to all over the Far East, particularly in Japan, where the police threaten severe penalties for anyone caught listening to his news reports and comment. His chief source of pride, however, was his inclusion along with eight other newspapermen on Wang Ching-wei's blacklist of journalists scheduled for deportation or assassination.

*

There are still three Soviet Russian cargo ships undergoing repairs in Shanghai shipyards. One of the Soviet steamers is a 17,000-ton craft, which was built in Great Britain several years ago. After completing repairs here, the ships will proceed to Hongkong and Manila to obtain cargoes of Manila rope and jute, of which there is a great shortage in Russia. In addition to the Russian ships here, there are two others at Hongkong, also undergoing repairs. There are at present no Soviet ships at Manila, but there are several in San Francisco harbor taking on cargoes of oil, machinery and other supplies.

*

W. H. Donald, who served as adviser to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek for several years, but who retired several months ago and is now cruising in the South Seas, contributed an article to **Colliers Magazine** on Sept. 8 in which he said that the Japanese will break themselves in China and declared that there could never be peace in the Far East so long as there is a single Japanese soldier on Chinese soil. Mr. Donald is of Australian nationality and once served as correspondent for the **New York Herald,** when that paper was owned by the famous James Gordon Bennett. Later he was connected with the **London Times'** office in Peiping.

*

The Japanese announced on Sept. 6 the closure of the Japan Tourist Bureau and the office of the Japanese Railway Bureau, located at Rockefeller Center, New York. Reasons given were the freezing of Japanese credits and the "unsatisfactory condition of Japanese-American relations."

*

Commander Naoaki Hazama, spokesman of the Japanese Navy in Shanghai, who has been transferred to Japan, will be succeeded by Capt. Shoichi Hamada. At his last press conference for local newsmen on Tuesday of this week, Commander Hazama said that his relationship with the Shanghai press had been pleasant throughout the two years of his service here. He entertained members of the press at dinner on Wednesday evening, Sept. 10.

*

The **Shanghai Mainichi** reported this week that the Chinese Post Office is planning to increase postage rates on first class mail, beginning on Jan. 1. The new rates will be 8 cents for postcards and 16 cents for letters, which are double the present rates.

*

A number of well-known works of fiction by Japanese authors have been banned from further publication in the country of their origin, the Shanghai **Mainichi** reported on Sept. 9. Among novels placed on the banned list in Japan, the paper said, are "The Middle-Aged," by Mr. Fumio Niwa: "A Western Trip," by Mr. Shusei Tokuta; "The Paradox of Youth," by Mr. Sakunosuke Oda: "The First Journey," by Miss Fumiko Hayashi; and "A Sorrowful Marriage," by Mr. Mikihiko Nakata. Reasons for banning them were not given.

Karl George Soderbom, well-known Swedish resident of Kalgan and an authority on Inner Mongolia, has joined the British forces at Singapore. Mr. Soderbom was detained by the Japanese military at Kalgan for several months after the Japanese occupation of Inner Mongolia. After his release he came to Shanghai and several weeks later joined the field staff of the American Red Cross and was stationed at Lashio, Burma, where he assisted in the transportation of Red Cross medical and hospital supplies over the Burma road from Rangoon to Kunming and Chungking. He volunteered for service with the British forces while in Shanghai last year.

*

Four large American drug companies —Alba Pharmacautical Company, Bayer Company (USA), the Winthrop Chemical Company and Sterling Products Company—have been ordered to break their contracts with the big German dye trust as a result of orders issued by the U. S. Department of Justice. The decree stated that the contracts prevented the four American concerns from trading in South America. Attorney-General Biddle said that the dissolution of the contracts would enable the American concerns to make their products available in Latin American republics, where sources of drug supplies had been interrupted by the war. The Attorney-General also said the decree would enable the firms to engage in research in connection with foreign trade.

*

Another development in the defensive system of British Malaya was seen late last week when several thousand of India's Gurkhas, tough, undersized soldiers armed with deadly razor-edged kukris, poured into Singapore, adding to the thousands of Indian troops already there. British Military Headquarters also announced the arrival of "a famous Scottish yeomanry regiment which at one time was mountd and later became an artillery unit." Some of the officers of this regiment served in France and participated in the battle of Dunkirk, the announcement said. All the newly-arrived units were equipped with the most modern weapons.

*

There are 270 ships sailing under the Panamanian flag, according to a German **Transocean** report from Bogoda, Colombia, this week. The gross tonnage amounts to 1,175,000. Of the ships of various nationalities registered at Panama, 82 are property of citizens of the U.S.A. and of this number 70 are tankers, with a tonnage 390,000. All flew the U. S. flag prior to the war.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Independence or Not?

THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM—By Major W. H. Anderson, New York. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price, U.S.$3.00.

This book, written by a non-professional writer, presents a very sober appraisal of the problems confronting the Philippines today. The author went to the Philippines in 1898 with the U.S. Army, but resigned after a year to enter business, in which he remained engaged ever since. His approach to the problem of Philippine independence is therefore strictly business-like, and he exercises little reserve in criticizing the idealistic policy of the United States, which has always been dominated more by altruism than considerations of benefit to be derived from the relationship with the dependent state.

What Major Anderson tries to prove is that both the United States and the Philippines lost on account of this policy. The former has expended tremendous sums of money on "training the Filipinos for independence" without gaining any returns, and the latter, by exploiting the philanthropic attitude of the United States, did not succeed in learning how to be economically non-dependent upon anyone. As a result of this bad educational experiment of some 40 years' duration, now, when the time set for the Philippine independence is approaching, they seem to be no more enthusiastic about receiving it.

Having been unable to resist Japan's economic penetration since some time past, the Filipinos fear to fall victim to Japanese aggressive ambitions in the future. And as a compromise they now want to demand a "dominion" form of government patterned after the Canadian and the Australian, so that they may continue indefinitely their advantageous trade arrangements with the United States and demand, when necessary, protection from the American army and navy.

In which way would this new arrangement accommodate the United States? The book offers a clear-cut answer to this question. It says: "In no way. The sooner the United States leaves the Philippines to their own fate, the better." The author puts it rather emphatically:

> "It is too late to make a complete reversal of the policy pursued for forty years, a policy which is a hodgepodge of missionary ardor, altruistic motives, irresolute nationalism and corroding paternalism. It seems too late to change that policy, the economic phase of which has tended to make the Philippines more and more dependent upon the United States, and the political phase of which is incessantly preparing the islands for complete separation from the United States."

As to what is in store for the Philippines after separation has been effected, the author seems to be pretty certain. Says he in conclusion:

> "Although forty years is only a brief moment in the life of a nation, it is a long time in the life of one man. This book has been written as a gesture to that forty years, a salute to an exciting era in which the author lived. It has also been written to testify to the fact that the Philippines are still where we found them—a changed Philippines, happier, healthier and wealthier—but still there. Another breed of men will take our place, but that is another man's story, and it will be written in Japanese."

One cannot help admiring this book for its sincerity, outspokenness and clear-cut presentation of facts, but at the same time it is difficult not to feel enervated by the author's conclusions, offending to any democratic-loving person. What he advocates is either the complete subordination of the Philippines to the United States or "hands off them" simply because the 40 years' protectorate has not proved so successful as it might have been. This attitude is remindful of that of a well-meaning father who punishes his child for misbehavior by driving him for good out of his own house. Who is later to be blamed if the child gets lost or goes astray?

It is quite true that, commercially speaking, the Philippines have not been an asset to the United States but, on the other hand, has it ever been the avowed purpose of the United States to extract benefit from them? Upon taking over the Philippines in 1898, the United States regarded them simply as a field for altruistic attempts to qualify the Filipinos for self-government, and in no sense as a trade asset to be utilized on behalf of Americans. If at present the Filipinos have abandoned their cry for independence and want to stay longer under the protection of the United States, why shouldn't the latter consider the outward motives which prompt them to come to this decision?

These motives are most serious. Japan's position as a Pacific power is a potential menace to an independent Philippines, and should they fall victim to her aggressive grasp, a potential menace to the United States as well. Time and again grim realities have proved to us the danger of "mushroom governments" and quick-boiled independent states. Realistic appraisal of the problems of today, combined with the desire to continue a benevolent attitude in repect of the Filipinos, should be the guiding motives inspiring U. S. policy in the Philippines at this critical moment of their history.

This book was completed before the beginning of the war. This fact is apparently responsible for the somewhat shortsighted views of the author as they seem to us in the light of the latest world developments. However, Major Anderson's efforts must not be underestimated. The book serves a useful purpose and in a way is quite illuminating.

A.G.

Clippers and Opium

CHINA TRADER—By Cornelia Spencer; 362 pages. Sold By The Popular Bookstore, Shanghai.

That the fast-sailing American tea Clippers of the early China trade as often as not carried contraband opium on their outward voyage to Canton may come as a disagreeable surprise to some Americans who are prone to blame our "English cousins" exclusively for the illicit narcotic trade and its consequent "Opium Wars."

The author of "China Trader", a novel dramatizing the life of a fictional but typical Bostonian trader, makes no attempt to whitewash the opium traffic. In fairness, she does bring out the fact that the inception of the opium business was stimulated by a largely one-way trade in which there was no important import cargo to balance foreign purchases in China, with the result that many vessels arrived in China in ballast,

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In the United States Court for China

SUSANA M. FOSTER *Plaintiff*, vs. FRANK FOSTER *Defendant.*	Cause No. 4606 Civil No. 2485 ORDER Filed at Shanghai, China, August 30, 1941. WILLIAM T. COLLINS *Clerk*

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein by her attorneys, Messrs. Allman, Davies and Kops, has this 30th day of August, 1941, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 30th day of August, 1941, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshall for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 30th day of August, 1941, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China, nor has he ever resided therein, and that the defendant's last known address was Maersk Line c/o Tabacalera de Filipinas, Manila, P.I.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 30th day of August, 1941, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occuring after the 20th day of September, 1941, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

By The Court:

Dated at Shanghai, China,
this 30th day of August, 1941.

NELSON E. LURTON,
Special Judge

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Nathan Hathaway, after making one voyage to Canton as a super cargo in 1786, a few years later returned to China with his bride as the first American resident trader. Because foreign women were prohibited by Chinese edict from living in China, Nathan's wife was forced to reside in the Portuguese settlement of Macao while her husband made his business headquarters in Canton. At that date, French, English, Danish, Spanish and Dutch factories—as the foreign trading centers were termed—were already established.

Early American cargoes to China consisted of furs and ginseng, but the trade proved short-lived and eventually the Yankee shippers were forced to export increasing quantities of silver specie to pay for their cargoes of China tea, spices and silk fabrics. The Americans eventually began to balance their unequal trade by indulging in the opium trade, which was being carried on by vessels of other nationals with the connivance of the local Chinese authorities.

In founding his trading company—after acting for several years as a commission representative—Nathan was forced to acquiesce in the opium trade before he could interest sufficient capital in Boston to finance the enterprise. From then on he persisted in the illicit traffic, even after the prohibition of the trade by American as well as Chinese authorities.

The novel covers the period of the Anglo-American War of 1812 and ends with the termination of the Opium War and the signing of the Treaty of Nanking in 1842 which granted the British Hongkong, an indemnity of $21,000,000, the end of the co-hong system and the unequal tariff, and the opening of the ports of Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo and Shanghai to foreign trade.

V.K.

Revue Nationale Chinoise

Outstanding features of the latest issue of "La Revue Nationale Chinoise," dated September, 1941, are: "Tsan-Pa Ki-Wang, the Living Buddha," by G. Sax; "A.D. 1899: Impressions of a Chinese Abroad," by Hwuy-ung; "An old Chinese Junk," by G. R. G. Worcester, illustrated with the reproduction of a drawing in the collection of Sir Frederick Maze; "Indo-Chinese Publications," by G. Sax; "French Medical Work in Indo-China," a photo serial; "Tungsten and Antimony," by J. E. Loret.

In the United States Court for China

GUS JOHN TARDOSKY, *Plaintiff*, vs. DOROTHY McGLYNN TARDOSKY, *Defendant.*	Cause No. 4603 Civil No. 2482 ORDER Filed at Shanghai, China, Sept. 2, 1941. WILLIAM T. COLLINS Clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by his attorney, Messrs. Rodger & Wiener, has this 2nd day of September, 1941, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 2nd day of September, 1941, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 2nd day of September, 1941, the plaintiff herein field an Affidavit to the effect that the defendant is a non-resident of this District, and that defendant's last known address was 454 Larkin Street, San Francisco, California, United States of America.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 2nd day of September, 1941, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the China Weekly Review, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 20th day of September, 1941, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

By the Court,

NELSON E. LURTON,
Special Judge.

Dated at Shanghai, China,
this 2nd day of September, 1941.

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